



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
27 June 1991

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OAU Chairman on Repeal of 'Apartheid Legislation'

*MB1809154091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1500
GMT 18 Jun 91*

[Text] The Organization of African Unity says the repeal of the last apartheid legislation in South Africa has paved the way for cooperation between this country and the rest of Africa. The chairman of the organization, President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, said that a visit to his country by State President F.W. de Klerk was becoming more likely. Meanwhile, Spain and France have also welcomed the scrapping of the act.

Review of OAU Sanctions Policy Planned

*MB1906142691 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 19 Jun 91*

[Text] Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida has set the wheels in motion for the Organization of African Unity to review its sanctions policy against South Africa. Reports say Babangida, who is also the chairman of the OAU, plans to convene a meeting of a special committee following the repeal of Pretoria's race classification act.

Babangida says the scrapping of the Population Registration Act is a positive and courageous step, but that some obstacles still remain. He lists one of them as the unconditional release of political prisoners. The special meeting will review the recent developments for an appropriate response to them on the basis of the Abuja Declaration on southern Africa.

OAU Links With RSA Noted

*MB2606145091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] Further confirmation has emerged that many Organization of African Unity [OAU] member states have trade links with South Africa despite sanctions against this country. OAU Secretary General Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania said in Dar es Salaam that more than half of the organization's member states do not bother about the sanctions against South Africa. Some of them even trade openly with the country. Mr. Salim said this is very disturbing, as no unanimous

decisions can be reached on the issue while member states unilaterally decide otherwise. The OAU is expected to meet again soon on the sanctions issue following the repeal by South Africa of the last of its apartheid laws over a week ago.

Five-Nation Accord on Ivory Trade Center Signed

*MB2106201291 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1910 GMT 21 Jun 91*

[Text] Five member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, including Botswana, have signed an agreement to establish a Southern African Center for Ivory Marketing, the SACIM, in Gaborone. The agreement was signed yesterday in the Malawian capital, Lilongwe, by ministers responsible for wildlife in Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Botswana was represented at the meeting by the acting minister of commerce and industry, Mr. David Magang. In his closing remarks on the signing of the agreement, Mr. Magang said southern Africa has proved that sustainable consumption [word indistinct] utilization with a management strategy works, and that it ensured a balance between elephant herds and their habitat. He said elephant herds in southern Africa remain healthy and will continue to be if the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, the CITES, can recognize the need for these countries to derive economic returns from their management of these populations.

Mr. Magang said the signing of the agreement was not an act of defiance, but a culmination of much care and thought by those involved in preparing the agreement. He said those familiar with the 1989 CITES debate and resolutions that placed a ban on trade in all elephant products will appreciate that SACIM is only [words indistinct] and suggested that an all out ban might not be the wisest decision.

Mr. Magang urged the CITES member countries to appreciate the big strides that the five nations have taken toward conservation in general. He said the SACIM was committed to directing any economic return derived from the sustainable use of elephants toward conservation through research, principled management plans, and increasing awareness among [words indistinct].

Cameroon**Two People Killed in 'Operation Dead Country'***AB2606205691 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is apparently no end to the pressure the Cameroon opposition is putting on the government to force a national conference. For weeks there have been running demonstrations, strikes, economic shutdowns, rallies, and protests, all so far to no avail. President Biya has been unbudgable, but this week the opposition has called a shutdown of the whole country telling everybody to stay at home, and this seems to have been pretty effective as Bill Herbert reports in this telex from Yaounde:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Several towns in the west, northwest, and southwest of Cameroon are today reported paralyzed for the third day running in the civil disobedience campaign codenamed Operation Dead Country. Traffic is completely grounded in Douala, the country's economic capital where groups of mainly young men are still manning a number of barricades. At most of these barriers, youths urge pedestrians to buy three different kinds of cards carrying political messages which, in the Cameroonian fashion, are linked to football. The first card, a red one, bears the inscription: Red Card to Paul Biya; Paul Biya Must Go. The second, a yellow card, is marked: Yellow Card to Sadou Hayatou. And a third, a green card, says: For Social Peace and Reconciliation, National Conference.

No violence has been reported so far today, however yesterday morning troops opened fire on a group of young people manning a road block in the small locality of Penja, 150 km west of Douala. According to independent sources, the troops killed two and injured three others. Today administrative authorities confirmed to me over the telephone that troops had been sent to clear the barricades and that there were confrontations, but they would not confirm if anyone had died.

In Bafoussam in the West, a number of private vehicles were damaged when owners ventured out, and the windows of some public buses were smashed by angry stone-throwing advocates of the Douala operation. In Yaounde, where a number of shops remained closed this morning and less than 10 percent of taxis were grounded until late this morning, life is again almost back to normal. But according to Radio Cameroon, a number of shops were sealed and at least 30 people arrested by troops in Yaounde who tried in vain to get them to open their shops.

Government offices are open but heavily guarded. Inside, most workers spend the best part of the day debating what President Paul Biya is likely to say tomorrow morning when he addresses the National Assembly. [end recording]

Chad**New 'Union of Chadian Trade Unions' Established***AB2706122591 Ndjamena RNT Radio in French
1900 GMT 24 Jun 91*

[Excerpt] The Union of Chadian Trade Unions [UST] is a name to be remembered. It is the name of a trade union born from the ashes of the National Union of Chadian Trade Unions, UNST. The movement was created from the merger of the National Union of Chadian Workers, UNATRAT, and the Chadian Labor Union Confederation, CST. Our reporter Mahamat Dasouni asked workers this morning for their opinion on renaming UNST. From their various statements it was obvious that UST, the new union, has been welcomed to a certain extent, but those interviewed have expressed the wish for trade union action in the country to focus further on workers' problems.

[Begin unidentified worker recording] I believe that the Central Committee should seriously work for the benefit of Chadian workers who have, for several years, been subjected to poverty, other problems, and [word indistinct]. Nevertheless they have been able to maintain their purchasing power in spite of the current cost of living. Concerning workers' demands, the Central Committee has to make all efforts to find the appropriate solutions to help meet the workers' demands in general. [passage omitted] [end recording].

Congo**Teachers Union Says No Strike Before Exams***AB2606131191 Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 23 Jun 91*

[Excerpt] Members of the Independent Union of Congolese Teachers [SLEC] held a general assembly today to examine the problems facing their union and the major sovereign decisions made by the national conference on teachers' conditions, especially the decision to reinstate the salaries of the 24 teachers who had been suspended, admission into the Civil Service of 600 teacher trainees [words indistinct], and an immediate end to deductions from the teachers' pay.

SLEC plans to contact the interim government immediately to examine ways of implementing these decisions. The general assembly assured the various social partners that as a responsible union, the SLEC will not launch a strike without going through the appropriate procedures. The SLEC chairman said the idea of a strike before the examinations has never crossed the minds of the union's members. [passage omitted]

UNDP Party Divided Over Merger With UPDS

*AB2706115191 Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 25 Jun 91*

[Excerpt] There is unease within the National Union for Democracy and Progress [UNDP]. That party's activists are at a loss. The UNDP rank and file has been in disarray since their chairman, Pascal Lisouba, created a new party, the UPDS [expansion unknown] a week ago. The UNDP official in charge of communication, Mr. (Antoine Mamounda) speaks to our reporter Justin Ngando on the issue.

[Begin recording] One of the major achievements of the democracy we have just adopted is freedom. We should not be surprised to see any citizen wake up one morning and decide to create an association or a party because he has the legitimate and absolute right to do so. After creating his party, the UPDS, Mr. Lisouba asked UNDP whether it wanted to merge with his new party. This implied that UNDP would disappear and become part of UPDS.

Did the UNDP want to unite with UPDS through a convention or alliance? Did UNDP simply want to form a federation with UPDS? The UNDP secretariat met to consider the issues involved but was unable to make a choice under the current conditions, since the UNDP is in the process of establishing itself throughout the country and has not yet held its congress. The UNDP secretariat was unable to make a decision on the issue.

Unfortunately, the UPDS leader happened to have friends at UNDP who thought UNDP had to merge with UPDS immediately and that it had to disappear to unite with UPDS. Others believed that UNDP should remain a party in its own right and hold its congress as planned. After that, the UNDP would see whether it could cooperate with Prof. Lisouba's new party. The secretariat is divided on this issue. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Gabon

PDG Bureau Meets; PGP Official Gives Stand

*AB2706105091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 24 Jun 91*

[Text] Members of the Political Bureau of the ruling Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] and leaders of its Central Committee began meeting in Libreville this morning. This meeting, which comes 48 hours after the formation of Prime Minister Oye-Mba's new government, seems to have dwelled at length on the political stakes and prospects of the new government in view of the social tension prevailing throughout Gabon and in view of the refusal of the Opposition Democratic Coalition to participate in a government of national union as proposed by President Bongo. It is also said that the next PDG congress, the date of which is yet to be determined, is high on the agenda of that meeting.

Still in Libreville, a news conference was held this afternoon by (Marc Saturne Nanguema), former OPEC secretary general and first vice president of the Gabonese Progress Party [PGP], of which he is a cofounder. Mr. (Nanguema) has been the subject of a controversy which recently cropped up within his party's national executive committee, which accuses him of not respecting group discipline. Speaking to Raphael Badinga, Mr. (Nanguema) denied this accusation, stating that the dispute lies rather in a difference in approach.

[Begin recording] I have a rather liberal approach, but other PGP members have an approach which, in my view, is rather dogmatic. Some PGP members have a Marxist past. I do not want to continue to be called first vice president of the PGP without having been elected to this post by our congress, and I believe this should be the case for all members of the national executive committee. I have not resigned because I want all this to be settled by the congress, and I do not believe it necessary, in the present circumstances in Gabon, to act hastily and lightly because if we want to play the role of an opposition to fight against the ruling party we should not begin by dividing our ranks. That is why I have not resigned. I prefer to wait for the congress. Of course since others prefer controlling the deliberations of the congress, they would have preferred to see me excluded, but I consider myself not excluded and I plan to work seriously toward presenting myself at the congress to PGP supporters who will make the final decision. [end recording]

Djibouti

Border With Ethiopia To Close for Two Days

EA2606202591 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Tomorrow the Republic of Djibouti will mark its 14th anniversary of independence. The usual celebrations to commemorate the anniversary will not take place this time, however, because the Republic of Djibouti is experiencing problems due to refugees from Ethiopia, and also because of the current serious situation in the Horn of Africa. The planned anniversary celebrations have, therefore, been canceled. President Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon sent a message of congratulations to the people on this occasion, however, wishing them progress and prosperity.

A statement released from the Presidency also added that the Djibouti-Ethiopian border has been closed, effective 26 June at 1830, until 28 June. As we will remember, the Djibouti-Somali border has remained closed since (?May) 1989.

Ethiopia

Zenawi Addresses Nation on National Conference

EA2606222691 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 26 Jun 91

["Full text" of statement of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) read by Meles Zenawi, president of the interim Government of Ethiopia to the Ethiopian people; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] The Ethiopian people are consolidating their hard-won victory and are taking the steps that will enable them to go along a reliable path. One of these steps is the upcoming national conference.

One of the main decisions reached by the London peace conference was that a national conference would be held on 1 July to create a situation enabling a transitional government to be formed. In accordance with that decision, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] and its interim government have been making the necessary preparations for convening the conference, and now an atmosphere in which the meeting can be held within a few days has been created.

The Ethiopian people are anxiously waiting for 1 July, and they are entitled to do so, because this conference will make the ugly war, which took the lives of tens of thousands of people, bankrupted the country, and tormented those who are alive, a thing of the past. It is a conference in which a new chapter will be opened in the history of our country, which has the mission of carrying out the creation of a conducive atmosphere for a democratic path. It will be a conference in which various

people will take the first step in their emancipation from the centuries-old bondage of slavery.

The EPRDF and the interim Ethiopian Government it has formed have been making tremendous efforts for the success of the meeting which is anxiously awaited. Besides repeatedly stating that from the outset it will be possible to further brighten the ray of peace which now shines in our country if all forces stand for peace and democracy, we have played the vanguard role for its realization. We have invited, through various means, various forces to participate in the conference. Moreover, we have contacted various peace and democratic forces that it is assumed will play a prominent role in the conference and thereafter in the establishment of the transitional government.

To point out some of the factors that indicate the encouraging outlook for the conference preparations and its outcome—most of the internal organizations, which have been struggling in various ways, have stated their willingness to take part in the conference and have made decisions about this. Those sections of society and groups which were present before the EPRDF formed the interim government and which came together in various ways have expressed their strong support for the meeting and said that they will stand by the EPRDF's side. They are also asking to take part in the conference. The conference will be attended by guests and representatives from numerous African, European, American, and Asian countries, as well as various international and continental organizations.

Some forces have not only started to oppose and condemn the London peace talks, but they have declared war from the United States [as heard] and have been playing a negative role. They are not working for participation in the conference, to contribute constructively, but they have continued their activities which they have not prepared for peaceful progress and democratic life. The decisions they have reached in the United States regarding the EPRDF could not be revised for the sake of peace and stability. They have not been found willing to do this. In this respect, they have alienated themselves from the concerted efforts of the Ethiopian people and the conference aimed at making peace and democracy prevail.

Given the weight and extent of the mission of the conference, grounds that would ensure its success have been decisively prepared. Apart from the EPRDF member organizations, the conference will be one that embraces different political organizations. It is certain that it will be one in which the views and aspirations of all of society's nationalities will be reflected.

In a conference of this magnitude and extent, it is not difficult to guess that basic ideas thought to be best for our country, Ethiopia, will be raised and after exhaustive discussions, genuine solutions will be mapped out. The bone of contention here is how we will all make the necessary contribution to carry out our obligation of

fulfilling the objectives of democracy and peace that the people are looking for, and seeing that these objectives are accommodated during the conference.

Based on this fact, the EPRDF has been carrying out consultations with different forces by presenting its proposals on how to establish a broad-based transitional government that would bring about the prevalence of peace and democracy in our country, and it will present these proposals after preparing them in a complete document form. The conference will create a situation whereby a transitional government based on respect for peace and the democratic rights of the broad masses will be established.

In this respect, it will map out plans that would bring about lasting peace, a system whereby freedom and justice are respected. The transitional government, which will be established to lead our broad masses and our emaciated country to a new chapter by carrying a torch of peace and democracy, will have a firm and clear objective and should be one that can stand firmly for the success of this objective. To achieve this, forces that stood firmly for the satisfaction of the demands of the broad masses for peace and democracy and who can stand firmly for their objectives are needed.

The EPRDF is ever ready to make this objective a reality by making every contribution and fulfilling its obligations. It is also confident that the usual support and decisive role of the broad masses is behind it. It will fight relentlessly to bring about an end to the years of suffering and a situation whereby peace and democracy will flourish. Thank you.

Kenya

Foreign Minister: Israeli Relations 'Excellent'

EA2606200091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Kenya's tourism package has attracted tourists from Israel who now recognize Kenya as a significant tourist destination. The minister for foreign affairs and international co-operation, Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah, said this today on arrival at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport from an eight-day official visit to Israel. Mr. Ayah said that Kenya stood to benefit from the advanced technology in the fields of research and science. He noted that Kenya and Israel continued to enjoy excellent relations as the two countries had developed common interest in various fields of mutual benefit. [passage omitted]

Indian Ocean States Sign Fishing Convention

EA2606151591 Nairobi KNA in English 1510 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Dakar, 25th Jun [KNA/PANA]—Nine countries of the Indian Ocean, the Comoros, India, Kenya, Madagascar, the Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique,

the Seychelles and Sri Lanka met in the Seychelles from 17th June to 19th June to sign a convention of the creation of a tunny organisation in the area.

According to a statement issued by the Malagache Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Water Resources and Forestry, the organisation is aimed at promoting cooperation among the member countries in order to harmonise their policies in fishing tuna.

It also covers the exchange of information, especially statistics on tuna catches, coordination of different projects in the area and the monitoring of fishing activities, especially fishing by foreign fleets in the region, according to information reaching PANA in Dakar Tuesday [25 June] from Antananarivo.

The convention was drafted by experts from member countries during two meetings held in 1989 and 1990 and adopted by member countries at the end of the three-day working session in the Seychelles, the statement said.

* Fertility Rate Falls; Dropout Rate Rises

91AF1181B Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Jun 91 p 4

[Article by Otula Owuor]

[Excerpt] The national fertility rate has dropped by one child, from 7.9 to 6.7, in the past 15 years, Dr Joseph arap Ngok, the deputy chief Economist, said yesterday.

The population growth is 3.5 percent at present and is declining. It may reach 2.5 percent in the next two decades, he said.

Mr Ngok was addressing participants of the Essential Health Research conference in Nyeri.

He added that the number of children dropping out of school is increasing because of the soaring costs of education.

The economist said that research shows that the high cost of education, possibly arising from structural adjustment programmes among other things, is leading to a high drop-out rate especially in primary schools where the sex ratio is worsening. He said girls education should get special attention.

However, unemployment will continue to be a major problem in the country as family planning reaches 20 percent of the target group. [passage omitted]

Uganda

NRM Statement on Political Parties Issue

EA2606131591 Kampala Radio Uganda network
in English 1700 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] The NRM [National Resistance Movement] secretariat has issued a strongly worded statement to correct what it described as the erroneous impression that might have been created by a BBC report from Kampala yesterday regarding a seminar for political leaders on the Constitution.

The statement says the report from the BBC correspondent in Kampala, Eppajar Ojullu, gave the impression that there was an overwhelming support by the seminar participants as well as the whole country for a return to political parties. The statement says this is not true. In fact, it says that there were two marked lines on the issue. One was the line that Uganda should go back to political parties. The other line was strongly against the return to political parties, preferring the present NRM (?government). It was, therefore, the statement declared, amazing to hear the one-sided report on this issue.

The statement called on the people of Uganda to be vigilant against the old tricks of manipulation that have spelled disaster for the people in the past. It charged that, owing to the liberal stance of the NRM, elements of the old political groups that caused so much disaster are still at large and use every chance to distort the debate on the future of our people. Truthful reporting is something alien to these elements.

The statement stressed that while the NRM is tolerant as usual, the people of Uganda should know that the NRM will, like in the past, stand up against attempts to manipulate the interests of the people of Uganda.

The masses of Uganda, it urged, should express without fear their opinions. The NRM will always stand by them regardless of the machinations of the opportunists. The NRM says it knows what the masses of people are saying about their future because of the many seminars that have been held at all the 700 subcounties in the country. The statement advises the people of Uganda to continue expressing views through the RCs [Resistance Committees] regardless of the manipulations by the opportunists, dishing out falsehoods using foreign or sectarian press.

The NRM further pointed out that in any case, the political leaders' seminar was not representative of the people of Uganda. It was representative to a big extent of the old political forces. Even so, there was no unanimity.

Regarding the report carried by the BBC, the NRM noted that this is not the first time that Eppajar Ojullu has told lies about the constitutional debate in Uganda. Some two months ago, Ugandans were amazed to hear

Eppajar Ojullu saying on BBC that the constitutional commission was about to recommend a return to political parties.

In fact, the provisional report of the commission was saying nothing of the sort. It was again faithfully relaying the two lines with many elements among the peasantry (?tending) to favor the RC system and the present NRM arrangement, which promotes unity and popular participation, and expressing great apprehension about going back to the political parties because of the disharmony they created in the rural communities.

At the same time, with some elements of the peasantry and a reasonable number of the old political elites tending to favor a return to the parties of the past, the constitutional commission is still receiving memoranda from the RC twos and threes, which in comparative terms are closer to the population.

Apparently Eppajar Ojullu was referring to study among selected groups of elites around Kampala conducted by a body calling itself Basic Research Center that had published an opinion poll, completely ignoring the views of the masses. Why did he not have the honesty to say so instead of trying to portray this study as the work of the constitutional commission? Why does he find interest in feeding the BBC with lies; and in whose interest does he do so? The Obotes of the past and the present are worried about this disciplined and people-oriented approach. The likes of Eppajar Ojullu will never report what has been happening among 700 RC threes and the 5,000 RC twos for the last two years because it is not favorable to their sectarian interests. They instead rush with the views of peripheral or elite groups to the BBC.

Even then they do not convey a truthful picture like this seminar that was designed not for the masses but for political leaders and some members of the present NRC interim parliament of Uganda.

As already pointed out, the NRM will not tolerate this kind of foolery. In the past we stood resolutely and effectively against various opportunists and criminals, such as Amin, Obote, the military junta, the Lakwenas, the Otai etc. We are ready to do the same again against the reincarnations of the same opportunists, even through they may change tack and use misreporting and other forms of subterfuge instead of force as in the past.

Let the masses have their say. After all, leaders are supposed to serve the people. The leaders are not supposed to use the people for their own selfish interests. The NRM will henceforth ensure that what the people want is heard and respected. We shall also ensure that the people are not manipulated against their own interests by opportunists by giving them correct information. If NRM runs democracy, those who fear the unity of the people are entitled to their say, but they have no right to plot to use foreign media to distort what they say, the statement concluded.

Inkatha: Statements by Australia's Evans 'Absurd'

MB2506183391 Durban ILANGA in Zulu
20-22 Jun
91 p 5

[From the "News Background" column: "Silly Senators, Lost Jobs, and ANC (African National Congress) Funding"; article published in English]

[Text] Australia's garrulous foreign minister, Mr. Gareth Evans, has come and gone. He repeatedly made an ass of himself and did his country no credit.

Problem is, that no matter how foolish he appeared to most perceptive people he met, he remains a foreign minister and one must thus perforce take note of what he said.

ABSURD

His reasoning on why his government supported the ANC and would not help fund other parties, such as the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], was absurd.

The IFP, he said, did not need external support because "Inkatha is being so conspicuously funded through the whole support structure of the KwaZulu homeland—with the very substantial budgetary subvention and the support base to go with that."

IFP President and KwaZulu Chief Minister, Dr M.G. Buthelezi, was quick to disabuse him on this score when he visited Ulundi. He told the foreign minister: "Were you not the dignitary you are, Senator Evans, I would take you now to our IFP head offices just a couple of kilometers away from us and show you what we have as our national head office."

DEDICATION

"Dingy offices, overcrowded, not even filing facilities, underpaid staff, badly equipped with no operating funds. Only dedication keeps the place going," Dr. Buthelezi said.

Printed elsewhere on this page is a picture of the IFP's prefabricated head office at Ulundi. Also published on this page is a picture of the ANC's multi-million rand head office, Shell House, Johannesburg.

Inkatha has been operating legally in South Africa and fighting apartheid internally since 1975. The ANC returned to South Africa during 1990, yet it already owns a head office worth more than R[and]20 million. Which of the two parties is in need of outside financial support?

NO SUPPORT

The IFP President told Senator Evans that the IFP received no political program or organisational support from anybody anywhere in the world. "We are a shoe-string organisation, standing on our own pride of being able to say we existed without anybody's assistance, and we owe nothing to anybody," he said.

The senator clearly did not enjoy being told that the South African Government had for years punished KwaZulu financially for opposing apartheid. That KwaZulu received the lowest per-capita funding for education among regional governments. That there was more rural poverty in KwaZulu than anywhere else in South Africa.

It is a pity the foreign minister could not have been taken to the nearby Ukuku coal mine, where black South Africans have lost their jobs because of the hypocrisy of the Australian Government.

Lost Jobs

They lost their jobs because of the sanctions imposed on the South African coal industry. Australia was one of the leaders in the sanctions pack—and it was up front so that white Australians could keep their jobs, while black South Africans lost theirs. And this, despite the fact that Australia could clearly not compete on fair terms with this country.

No wonder the silly senator wants to give the ANC money. Because it is the ANC's money. Because it is the ANC, through its sanctions campaign, that ensured that the whites who vote for the senator could keep their jobs, while blacks, whom the ANC claims to be fighting for, lost theirs.

The hypocrisy stinks. Thank heavens the good senator has gone back to where he comes from.

This is Shell House, the ANC-owned headquarters building in Johannesburg. Below are the two prefabricated buildings that have served as the Inkatha Freedom Party's headquarters in Ulundi for more than a decade. [Article accompanied by pictures of ANC's high-rise Shell House and small prefabricated IFP offices]

How ironical it is that while the ANC is avowedly socialist—if not communist—and anti-free enterprise it already owns a multi-million rand building and is being overtly and covertly financed by the captains of commerce and industry. This despite the fact—or is it because of the fact?—that the ANC continues to threaten to nationalize its assets. The IFP, on the other hand, has supported free enterprise since its inception, yet it still has a humble industrial building as its headquarters and receives no funding from the major corporations of this land.

And while the major democracies of the West have funneled hundreds of millions of rands into ANC-supporting groups through the Kagiso Trust, the IFP, which has supported multiparty democracy since its inception, is denied funding.

It is our guess that there are going to be some very red business faces, if you will excuse the pun, when black South Africans other than ANC apparatchiks are voted into Parliament.

Inkatha Admits KwaZulu Issues Weapons to Officials

MB2606140291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has admitted that the KwaZulu Government has issued G.3 rifles to government officials. Senzo Mfayela says these rifles are

meant to be used to protect KwaZulu Government property. He says the government began arming people after a number of attacks on government property. Mfayela says the IFP played no part in issuing these weapons, and he denies they are flooding the homeland. He says there is nothing sinister about the issuing of the rifles, but any complaints about misuse of the weapons should be directed to the KwaZulu Government.

ANC's Sisulu Favors Phased Lifting of Sanctions

MB2706100391 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] internal leader Walter Sisulu says he favors a proposed phased lifting of sanctions. He is reported to have said yesterday that in a process of this kind sports and cultural boycotts, visa bans and overflying rights should be first. Mr. Sisulu did not specify whether the question of sanctions would be formally tabled at the ANC's national conference next week but said the ANC would have to chart a path between extreme positions on a number of matters. In his view the ANC was not concentrating its efforts sufficiently on the negotiation process.

ANC 'Old Guard' May Lose Seats at Congress

MB2606122191 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 91 p 1

[Report by Patrick Laurence: "ANC 'Old Guard' Facing the Boot"]

[Text] Two-thirds of the present members of the ANC [African National Congress] national executive will lose their seats at the organisation's conference next week, judging by nominations submitted so far.

Their places will be taken mainly by younger people who occupied leadership positions in the Mass Democratic Movement during its struggle in the 1980s against the Botha administration.

The ousting of a majority of the "old guard" in favour of the younger men and women emerges as a clear pattern in the nominations proposed by five regions, according to THE STAR's sources.

But the change in faces will not reduce the numerical strength of the South African Communist Party [SACP] in the executive; it may even boost SACP numbers there.

Joe Slovo, general secretary of the SACP, heads the list of nominees from two of the five regions: western Cape and southern Natal.

Ronnie Kasrils, another key SACP leader, has all-round popularity, possibly in part because he was a fugitive from the police after the SAP [South African Police] crackdown on Operation Vula nearly a year ago.

The five regions in which these predictions are made include two of the three biggest regions, Border and the eastern Transvaal, each of which has a total membership of about 60,000.

Excluded from the forecast is the third of the big regions, the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region. But nominations for the five top positions in the PWV—released last night—confirm the forecasts.

Predictably, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu are nominated as president and deputy president. The next three senior positions go to younger men: Cyril Ramaphosa for secretary-general, Popo Molefe as his deputy and Arnold Stofile for treasurer-general.

They are preferred to the incumbents: Alfred Nzo, Henry Makgothi and Thomas Nkobi.

Veterans on the existing executive likely to be excluded, either because they are not nominated or because they will not attract sufficient votes, included several big names, THE STAR's sources say.

They are Mr. Nzo, secretary general; Dan Tloome, auditor general (and chairman of the SACP); Stephen Dlamini, Josiah Jele, member of the conference preparatory committee; and Stanley Mabizela, deputy secretary of international affairs.

Members whose positions are not assured but who may scrape home include Mr. Nkobi, ANC treasurer-general Simon Makana, and Aziz Pahad, a member of the SACP central committee.

Former Mass Democratic Movement leaders who seem certain of election to the national executive include trade union leader Mr. Ramaphosa, who is tipped to succeed Mr. Nzo as secretary-general, and United Democratic Front leaders Popo Molefe, "Terror" Lekota and Mr. Stofile.

The expected exclusion of Mr. Tloome, and possibly Mr. Pahad, will not weaken the SACP.

Two SACP members likely to be elected are Raymond Suttner and Cheryl Carolus, both members of the SACP interim leadership corps.

The SACP is likely to benefit from the decision to reserve a third of the 50 elected seats for women.

Editor on ANC Programs, Upcoming Jul Congress

MB2606123591 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Jun 91 p 7

[Interview with MAYIBUYE editor Joel Khathutselo Netshitenzhe by Mathatha Tsedu; place and date not given]

[Text] Q: What is the membership of the ANC [African National Congress] in the Northern Transvaal?

A: We do not have the exact figure, but it is probably about 23,000.

Q: What problems confront the the ANC in the region?

A: The vastness of the area and the lack of infrastructure is one. Most of the area comprises rural villages.

The SADF [South African Defense Force] is also a factor. You find them in overt political activity, trying to scare people away from the ANC and declaring mini-states of emergency and organising chiefs into the ranks of the alliance that De Klerk wants to form.

Q: What is your comment on allegations that participation by ordinary people in the ANC programmes has been dwindling?

A: Most of the time people think that activity means marches, demonstrations and rallies whereas it entails much more, such as ANC meetings to discuss policy. So if we take everything into consideration we cannot speak of dwindling interest.

But where there has been dwindling interest, this has raised the question of creativity in our style of organisation and mobilisation.

Q: What is the relationship between the ANC and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and other organisations in the region?

A: We have pursued the question of relations with other organisations seriously. At our last consultative conference in the region, we had representatives from PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Contralesa [Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa] and an apology from Azapo. We have been working together in campaigns in Potgietersrus, Pietersburg and Lebowa-komo.

Q: What is the relationship between the ANC and the civic organisations in the region?

A: We see them as independent community organisations. The ANC has always encouraged their formation.

Q: What is your comment on allegations that civics manned by ANC members are becoming power blocs to oppose the ANC?

A: That is not accurate. The programmes and day-to-day activities of the ANC as a liberation movement and the civics as community organisations will be slightly different. There have never been fundamental differences and there has always been consultation.

Take the Lebowa-komo example. The local structure of the civic movement wanted to voice their demands about the bantustan and central government. The bantustan administration was quite sensitive to that demonstration.

We had to go into a discussion with the civics and try and show that one had to be cancelled for the good of the other. It was not a serious question of contradiction.

Q: What are the regional expectations of the conference in Durban?

A: The regional consultative conference two weeks ago felt that the conference needs to address the State's use of violence and propaganda to weaken the ANC as we experience it in our region. Not only will the conference have to come out with counter-measures but also a programmes build the broadest possible front of our people to undermine the efforts of the State.

The continued existence of bantustan governments is also to be raised at the conference.

Q: Is the region taking any motion to congress about the suspension of the armed struggle?

A: All these issues will be raised but there is agreement that these should not be made public now.

Q: What about rumours that the ANC is going withdraw from negotiations? What is conference's likely outcome on the issue?

A: What the ANC has faced so far is a trail of betrayal by the Government. So steps the leadership has taken—that negotiations on constitutional questions and the all-party conference cannot go on before the obstacles are removed—are appropriate.

If you go into negotiations with some of your leading exiles being refused entry into the country, where some of your leading prisoners are still in jail, you go there not as a complete organisation that has consulted fully. It is not possible to have real negotiations as equals under present conditions.

But the suspension of the negotiations alone would not be sufficient. In addition we need some kind of action to back up our demands.

Q: Could this action include the resumption of the armed struggle?

A: Presently, the major task facing the ANC is to strengthen itself. It also needs to ensure the people's self-defence and to undertake that you do not need to call a press conference to announce you are resuming the armed struggle.

Q: Is there a problem between indemnity and amnesty and which one is the ANC demanding?

A: The ANC is demanding amnesty. The regime wants to give indemnity piecemeal. This has become a problem, especially for those who would be going to Bophuthatswana and such places.

Q: What is the likely line-up of the new leadership after the conference in July?

A: It is our belief there will emerge a leadership that reflects the broad membership and society.

ANC's Strategy Against Violence Examined

*MB2606103191 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English
Jun 91 pp 4-7*

[Unattributed report: "Violence: Weapon To Destroy Democracy"]

[Text] The to-ing and fro-ing over the past month has tended to conceal, behind a cloud of detail, the substantive issues facing the nation. In an attempt to interpret ANC [African National Congress] policy, many have gotten into the habit of using and abusing words, turning them into their opposites. Serious proposals have been glibly dismissed as opportunistic attempts on the part of the ANC to regain some "initiative".

That the process of peaceful transition is under threat is a reality. The primary menace is the violence against African communities and the failure of the government to meet some of the undertakings it has made.

If Vlok's utterances that the government is considering the option of massive repression is anything to go by, then there is reason to worry. But even if repression were to remain at the present level of camouflaged state violence, there cannot be any movement forward. The peace process will abort.

It is appropriate under these circumstances that the liberation movement should revisit its strategy and tactics.

The significance of the adoption of the Harare Declaration and the decision of the ANC to engage the regime about removing obstacles to negotiations lies in its grasp of the most probable form in which power will be transferred to the people.

In the past we pursued the strategy of seizure of power by a combination of mass and armed struggles. But we did not rule out the possibility of negotiations.

Today, we see a negotiated adoption of a democratic constitution as the most probable route. However, we cannot completely rule out reversion to old forms of struggle, if conditions change drastically.

This depends on a number of fundamental considerations. Basic among these are: the line-up of forces within the white ruling establishment, the methods used by the state against the democratic movement, and our capacity to unite the people in action and frustrate the strategies of the most reactionary forces within and outside the state.

It is not accidental that the most serious test to the peace process should emerge now. If conditions for free political activity are created across the board, there will be great potential for the movement to win consensus on principles for a new constitution and transitional mechanisms. Those who fear change and doubt their support are determined to prevent this so as not to stand out as obvious impediments when that time comes. Alternatively, they want to so weaken their opponents and so entrench themselves by violent means that they can impose their point of view.

Therefore, the concern about violence is not only about the desire to save lives, critical as this certainly is. It is also about ensuring fundamental transformation through negotiations, without further loss of life and dislocation of the economy.

But violence also means a lot more for the future. For whether we like it or not, the intolerance underlying the violence will carry forward into the post-apartheid society. The tendency to impose unpopular ideas by means of terror is sowing the seeds for the kind of banditry that has ravaged societies like Mozambique, Angola and Nicaragua. One effect of this is that it could lay the basis for authoritarian rule by a post-apartheid government. As we have seen in other societies, while this may start with good intentions, it can easily result in the undermining of liberties for decades on end.

The problem of violence therefore transcends the immediate future. A comprehensive strategy is required to deal with it.

The ANC needs to act firmly in defence of the masses. The cost of the violence must be brought home to those in power.

The decision to suspend talks on the All Party Congress and the constitution is an important step in this direction. This will deprive the regime of its capacity to pursue a two-track policy: to negotiate and at the same time use violence to weaken its opponents. After all, it is thanks partly to the "pliability" of the movement that, both locally and internationally, the regime has, in the recent past, been able to gain a measure of integrity and credibility.

Firmness also implies the ability to skillfully use the mass power the ANC and its allies command. The major weakness of the forces of violence is, ironically, that they are still in power. While trying to maximise the cost of the violence to the ANC and the oppressed people, they seek to minimise its impact on the white establishment.

Symbolic actions which help to raise awareness at home and abroad such as the day of fasting, are to be combined with effective forms such as the consumer boycott and the general strike. The timing of these actions, and the extent of preparations should be such that they make maximum impact.

This should be seen as reinforcing the capacity of the people to defend themselves physically. A strategy of military self-defence hinging merely on technical issues is in the long run counter-productive. Brave feats will be carried out and many battles won; but communities could still lose in the long run if there is no underlying political strategy to deal with the violence. On the other hand, lack of technical and material resources, as experienced today in the townships, is costly to the communities.

Firmness however should be combined with flexibility. It would not help the struggle if by our actions we were to

close all doors to those forces within the state who genuinely want a peaceful settlement.

There is no doubt that all elements within the state gain from the violence and, by commission or omission, they are collectively responsible for the acts of mass murder.

Yet the involvement of various individuals in government in the planning of violence; their calculation of the extent to which it can be used before it undermines their overall political strategy; and, therefore, their commitment to it are not the same. The democratic movement would be shooting itself in the foot if it were to undermine the position of those who are vacillating. This applies not only to government officials and the Inkatha leadership but also officers and rank [as published] within the security forces.

On the other hand, it would be a costly error for the movement to base its overall approach solely on the conviction that some forces in the other camp doubt the usefulness of violence to their own cause.

When all is said and done, the strength of that doubt will rely on their perception of the all-round capacity of the ANC to act decisively.

Flexibility also means prioritising objectives and identifying the essential issues in a package of demands such as in the Open Letter.

While being tenacious to principle, the movement does not have to dogmatically stick to its guns if the substance of the demands have been met. This has to be weighed from time to time in consultation with the membership.

Part of the comprehensive strategy to resolve the problem of violence should include concrete proposals on how to realise the demands contained in the Open Letter. Many of these issues need to be attended to unilaterally by the regime.

But this should not mean that the democratic forces should simply put forward demands and leave it to the regime to work out the details of content and implementation. For we might be bombarded with lots of pious words but no actual substance, and thus find ourselves marking time.

Concrete proposals need to be urgently worked out on codes of conduct for political parties and security forces, a programme for phasing out hostels, powers and functions of a Standing Commission on Violence and an approach to reconstruction. The rules and the programmes should be a multi-lateral affair. They should be discussed among various forces in preparation for a peace conference—parties, trade unions, business, churches, the government and other forces.

Herein lies the fatal flaw in the conference convened by De Klerk. Without a multilateral approach in the planning of a peace conference and without binding agreements from it, the event can only be symbolic. At the same time, the regime seeks to portray itself as an

impartial force above the violence, while facts have shown that it is intimately involved.

However, to the extent that De Klerk's conference helps De Klerk to act on those issues demanded of his administration; to the extent that it affords him an "honourable retreat," to that extent the conference is a good step for De Klerk.

The negotiating process is under threat. But the way out of this danger does not lie simply in looking forward to the past, even on the part of the liberation movement.

The main challenge facing the ANC is to forge an over-whelming national consensus for peace and isolate those behind the violence.

The perpetrators must find themselves confronted by a united national force: the mass democratic contingent, religious communities, big business and elements from soldiers and police, "homeland" leaders, government functionaries and other sectors of society.

Indian Congresses' Role in ANC Membership Noted

MB2606094591 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English May 91 p 36

[Unattributed report: "Organising in the Indian Areas"]

[Text] The unbanning of the ANC [African National Congress] and other organisations raised sharply the question of the continued existence of many democratic formations. These include Sayco [South African Youth Congress], Johannesburg Democratic Congress (Jodac) as well as the Indian Congresses.

It was relatively easy for some of these organisations to choose to disband. This was not the case with the Indian Congresses.

At the meeting between the ANC and the TIC/NIC [Transvaal Indian Congress/Natal Indian Congress] it was decided that the two organisations will play a role in drawing the Indian masses into the ANC.

As can be expected it was not an easy decision to take. However, we believe that it will certainly assist us in the process of organising the Indian people for a number of reasons specific to the Indian community.

This does not in any way place our commitment to non-racialism in question. It must be borne in mind that non-racialism has two sources: as a moral concept as well as arising from a materialist analysis of our society which helps us to recognise the determining force of social structures. The latter source has led us to identify that it is not whites we are fighting, but the system. It has also led us to recognise the centrality of the African people in our liberation struggle.

Along with our principled starting point two other areas have to be taken into account when working out strategies for mobilising Indian people. These are the historical background and current perceptions.

The Indian community has been historically opposed to racism. This has been made clear from the success of the campaigns waged by Gandhi at the turn of the century, the campaigns waged by the Congress Alliance in the fifties, and the work done by the UDF [United Democratic Front] in the eighties, to quote but a few instances.

It has been difficult for the apartheid government to co-opt the Indian people into its schemes. It is for this reason that the South African Indian Council and the tri-cam [tricameral parliament] were so firmly rejected by the Indian people.

It has been clear that the existence of the Indian Congresses has allowed for the successful mobilisation of the Indian people against apartheid.

With the unbanning of the ANC the question arose: Will it be better for the Indian people to be mobilised into the ANC by the Indian Congresses or directly by the ANC? In some senses the debate was tinged by wanting to settle accounts with our past in an attempt to chart a course for the future.

On the side of those who wanted the Indian people to be organised directly by the ANC the argument went as follows:

—We have always been calling for the unbanning of the ANC as the leader of all South Africans. Now that the ANC has been unbanned there is no need for the Indian Congresses to continue existing.

—Non-racialism can only be built around non-racial symbols and through a non-racial organisation.

Those who wanted the Indian Congresses to continue operating argued as follows: The state has managed to create a demonic image of the ANC.

There is still fear and even confusion about the ANC. Despite all the past campaigning for the ANC there is still a need for it to be popularised by people whom the communities are familiar with.

This includes trade unions to counter claims that the ANC will not take into account worker interests; by religious groups to counter claims that the ANC will not allow the freedom of worship; by white Afrikaans-speaking activists to counter the perception that Afrikaans culture will be doomed under a democratic government; by elderly people who think that the ANC is an organisation of young radicals etc, etc.

The Indian Congresses need to continue operating until there is a growing acceptance that the ANC actually represents the interests of all South Africans. This does not mean that the NIC and TIC will be working in isolation from the regional structures or from the ANC branches in the areas where Indians reside. We can only achieve our stated goals if there is close collaboration.

New Order of the Boer Nation Leader Appointed

*MB2606135291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1336 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] Johannesburg June 26 SAPA—Mr Nick Strydom, the father of convicted mass murderer Barend Strydom, is the new leader of the militant rightwing organisation, Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation].

Mr Strydom's appointment was announced in a press statement on Wednesday following a meeting of the organisation's Central Committee in Boksburg.

Mr Coenraad Vermaak retained his position of deputy leader and will also act as liaison officer.

The announcement follows the declaration several months ago by Orde Boerevolk's former leader, Mr Piet "Skiet" ["The Trigger"] Rudolph, that the organisation was to disband. Mr Rudolph has since assumed the post of liaison officer for the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement].

The "new" Orde Boerevolk on Wednesday also announced the launch of a campaign to free all imprisoned rightwing "freedom fighters" as soon as possible.

A list of imprisoned rightwingers provided with the Orde Boerevolk statement included Barend Strydom, whose death sentence was recently commuted to life imprisonment.

Strydom was convicted for murdering eight black people when he strolled down a busy city street in Pretoria, shooting people at random.

Du Plessis Affirms Reserve Bank's Independence

*MB2606070691 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 26 Jun 91*

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, says the government will not expect the Reserve Bank to deviate from its mission of ensuring the stability of the rand. Speaking at the opening of the new Natal headquarters of the Reserve Bank in Durban, Mr. du Plessis said the government expected the bank to bring the growth in money supply and the extension of bank credit within the bounds required to give the people of South Africa confidence in the value of their currency.

Our economics news staff reports Mr. du Plessis' strong affirmation of the independence of the Reserve Bank follows weeks of pressure and public demands for the government to curtail its independence in order to enforce a more lenient interest rate policy.

Mr. du Plessis says that poverty and unemployment would have to be relieved in a manner other than through a premature relaxation of the monetary policy. He said that independence of the bank under a new government would be high on the government's negotiation agenda.

He pointed out that aid from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank would also be dependent on a sound monetary policy.

Angola

Defense Council Discusses Economic Issues

MB2606074791 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] The Defense and Security Council [CDS] met in Luanda under the chairmanship of His Excellency, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, yesterday to discuss various social and economic issues.

At the CDS' sixth ordinary session, the new Information Ministry leadership presented a detailed and up-to-date report on the state of the information sector, including proposals for its revitalization, improved technical and material supplies, and better social conditions for its workers.

The CDS also analyzed the Health Ministry's [Minsa] efforts to overcome the vacuum caused by the Cuban doctors' departure. Within this context, the CDS approved a specialized medical assistance contract between Minsa and [name indistinct], a Soviet enterprise, under the terms of which some 200 highly qualified doctors could come to Angola to work in various medical fields.

Turning to the construction material sector, the CDS approved the statutes of the Uniceramica UEE [expansion unknown] enterprise.

The CDS also approved the Autovolvo Project, which had already received a good reference from the CDS Economic Commission.

The CDS also analyzed the draft treaty on creating the African Economic Community, which the OAU heads of state and government recently signed. The CDS decided to approve it and submit it to the People's Assembly for (?further approval).

UNITA Officer Praises FAPLA Cooperation

MB2706083191 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] FALA's [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] Colonel Bule is in Monte Belo, Benguela Province. He told Vorgan [Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel] yesterday that the FALA and FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces have been cooperating to maintain the country's current climate of peace.

Later, Col. Bule said he had met with the FAPLA commander for the Benguela military area within the framework of the FALA-FAPLA Joint Commission. For the first stage, it was decided to give priority to controlling the Benguela-Huambo, Benguela-Sumbe, and Benguela-Lubango routes. Col. Bule said the placement of control groups on those routes will occur quite soon.

The second stage will include controlling the Catumbela Military Airport, Lobito Harbor, and the CFB [Benguela Railroad] station, as well as removing mines from the

roads for the free circulation of people and goods in accordance with the terms of the Lisbon peace accords.

Col. Bule also said that some 120 people from Balombo, Bocoio and other villages around Benguela have been turning up daily at the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] hospital in Monte Belo.

It should be recalled that Monte Belo is under UNITA's administration.

Official: National Plan Provides Profound Changes

MB2606144291 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Council of Ministers Secretary Jose da Costa Leitao has said in Benguela Province that the National Plan contains far-reaching changes because of the new situation created by the establishment of peace in the country. Dr. Leitao told the news media that a number of financiers have already pledged to fund urgent social programs because of the restoration of peace in the country.

The Council of Ministers secretary said: There is no longer the risk that projects would be destroyed. We shall be able to carry out our projects faster and plan new ones which we failed to realize because of war.

Dr. Leitao said that within two months, Benguela Province will be able to implement the decisions approved by the central government—that is, to obtain essential products to promote the local industry, to provide essential supplies to the people, and to improve the fields of health, education, and civil construction. Dr. Leitao did not reveal how much money this would entail but pointed out that the sum was very high and will be provided for in the National Plan.

On the return of people to the countryside, government assistance, and actions to undertake to obtain products from the countryside, the official said that a program will be drawn up to assist the people with essential commodities, as well as to encourage businessmen to ship products from the countryside.

Lobito Harbor Workers Strike Cost \$27,000

MB2606124891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] The Lobito Harbor strike is over but the books now show losses of more than \$27,000. This is the estimated amount arising from partial losses in the wake of a strike that completely paralyzed the Lobito commercial harbor for three days.

(Jose Estema), director general of the Lobito Harbor Enterprise, said that figure represents the payment of [word indistinct] of a ship freighted by the Angolan Government. That ship was supposed to urgently offload its rice consignment at Lobito Harbor.

Commenting on the social [words indistinct] at the end of a meeting with the Council of Ministers Secretary Jose Leitao, Benguela Provincial Governor Paulo Jorge, and other central government authorities, (Jose Estema) said

that the consequences of those losses may be four times worse for the national economy.

He said that when one goes on strike, it is important to keep in mind the damage that it will cause the Angolan economy and people. The director general of the Luanda Harbor Enterprise noted that the strike had been premature because all options had not been exhausted.

Though admitting that the strike had had a legal base, (Jose Estema) warned that the people and the national economy might suffer great losses [words indistinct].

Introduction of New Kwanza Notes Announced

MB2706074391 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Jun 91*

[Text] Adriano Sobrinho, National Bank of Angola assistant director for money printing, announced in Luanda yesterday that new notes worth 100 and 5,000 kwanzas will be in circulation within the next few hours. He added that there is no need for the people to be worried, because the process of collecting the old notes will be a gradual one.

* Luanda Consumer Price Index for March 1991

91AF1144A *Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 May 91 p 7*

[Article by Sergio Edwards Martins, UN statistical consultant in Angola: "CPI Variation Smaller in Unofficial Market!"]

[Text]

Monthly Variation

The General or Overall ICP [CPI-Consumer Price Index], recently published for March 1991, showed a 2.97-percent increase over the previous month.

From November 1990 to March 1991, the cumulative variation in the general or overall CPI was about 66 percent.

What the CPI Measures

The CPI which the National Statistical Institute (INE) publishes every month is broken down into types of markets: official, unofficial, and foreign exchange (U.S. dollars). In turn, the index is composed of groups of goods and services: food; beverages and tobacco; clothing and shoes; water, light, and fuel; household furnishings; transportation and communications; and various services.

The CPI is a weighted measurement of the monthly variation of the prices of essential goods and services to the consumer. In this sense, the CPI is a valid and necessary indicator of the levels of development of the nation's economy and a periodic measure of inflation. One may also observe the decline in the purchasing power of the working population of Luanda.

General or Overall CPI, by Groups of Goods and Services and by Markets

Let us analyze the behavior of the CPI, first by types of markets and then by groups of goods and services. See Table 1 and 2 and the graph (not reproduced) showing the monthly variation of the CPI.

Table 1
Consumer Price Index
(Base November=100) City of Luanda

				Markets								
Month/ Yr	Gen Index	Variation		Unoffi- cial	Variation		Exchange	Variation		Official	Variation	
		Monthly	Resp/ Dec		Monthly	Resp/ Dec		Monthly	Resp/ Dec		Monthly	Resp/ Dec
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nov 90	100.00			100.00			100.00			100.00		
Dec 90	114.00	14.00		118.60	18.60		100.20	0.20		97.20	(2.80)	
1991	152.50	33.77	33.77	155.80	31.37	31.37	129.40	29.14	29.14	144.80	48.97	48.97
	161.10	5.64	41.32	165.60	6.29	39.63	144.90	11.98	44.61	145.60	0.55	49.79
	165.60	2.79	45.26	166.20	0.35	40.13	210.90	45.55	110.48	147.20	1.10	51.44

Source: RPA [People's Republic of Angola]/INE Monthly Publications

Col 1 - Indicates month and year of index

Col 2 - General or Overall CPI

Col 3 - Monthly variation (month to month) of general CPI

Col 4 - Cumulative variation in relation to December 1990

Col 5 - Index for unofficial market

Col 6 - Monthly variation for unofficial market

Col 7 - Cumulative variation for unofficial market from December 1990

Col 8 - Index for foreign exchange market

Col 9 - Monthly variation for foreign exchange market

Col 10 - Cumulative variation for foreign exchange market from December 1990

Col 11 - Monthly variation for official market [as published]

Col 13 - Cumulative variation for official market from December 1990

[column numbering as published]

The information from the statistical tables shows us the monthly variation in the CPI in Luanda City and the cumulative general or overall index from November 1990 to March 1991. The monthly variations and the cumulative variation have also been calculated relative to December 1990. This will give us the cumulative index during 1991.

The graph [not reproduced] shows the curve for each index by type of market. The curve for foreign exchange transactions (U.S. dollars or convertible new kwanzas) is the highest for the three types of market.

The CPI for the foreign exchange markets for March 1991 showed an upward variation of almost 40 percent over February, in contrast to the unofficial markets, which showed an increase of less than 1 percent, and the official markets, which rose 1.1 percent.

Moreover, the cumulative variation of the CPI for the foreign exchange markets from November 1990 to March 1991 was about 111 percent; it was 66 percent for the unofficial markets and about 47 percent for the official markets.

Table 2
Monthly Variation (percent) in Luanda CPI
by Groups and Markets

Groups	Foreign Exchange Market					Unofficial Market					Official Market				
	Dec 90	Jan 91	Feb 91	Mar 91	Cum-Var. Dec	Dec 90	Jan 91	Feb 91	Mar 91	Cum-Var. Dec	Dec 90	Jan 91	Feb 91	Mar 91	Cum-Var. Dec
Food	0.00	20.70	6.21	61.62	107.20	21.10	28.57	9.38	1.12	42.20	3.10	158.39	0.56	(0.15)	159.46
Bevs/ Tobacco	0.00	37.10	18.75	35.26	120.20	0.90	42.72	3.96	1.74	84.91	(0.03)	(1.71)	0.00	6.02	4.21
Cloth/ Shoes	0.10	1.90	20.20	50.24	84.02	12.40	11.74	6.77	0.45	19.84	(0.90)	26.54	(7.02)	22.04	43.59
Water/ Elec/ Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	87.70	69.85	(21.80)	(0.96)	31.54	(18.40)	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
Furniture	2.10	48.87	(8.82)	54.26	109.40	(0.70)	26.28	3.19	(7.34)	20.75	(2.30)	11.05	5.07	2.37	19.45
Trans/ Commun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.10)	3.70	0.00	0.00	3.70
Misc/ Serv	0.30	18.54	4.21	48.59	83.55	(2.00)	37.14	4.17	12.50	25.00	(0.20)	27.96	1.17	1.86	31.86

Source: RPA/INE Monthly Bulletins, Luanda, 25 April 1991

From the CPI variations, it is clear that the exchange market was most affected by the increase in prices to the consumer, particularly with regard to foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, and furnishings.

In the exchange market, the cumulative variation of the CPI was 107 percent for the food group, 120 percent for beverages and tobacco, and 114 percent for furnishings.

In the unofficial market, the cumulative variation for the food group showed an increase of 72 percent. Beverages and tobacco were up 52 percent and there was a 147-percent increase for the water, light and fuel category.

In the official market, the cumulative variation was 168 percent for the food group and 4 percent for beverages and

tobacco. Basic services, water, light, and fuel showed a negative variation of 18 percent.

The percentage variations and the highly irregular indices may be laid to the problem of supply and demand for goods and services in the various markets in the city of Luanda.

Purchasing Levels of the Population of Luanda

According to the results of a study conducted by UNICEF/Minplan [Planning Ministry]/INE, a majority of the population—78 percent—make their basic purchases in unofficial markets, where the inflation rates have been lower. Nonetheless, the average family does not earn enough to cover these basic needs. The contradiction should be

studied and analyzed in greater depth, particularly because of the social impact of a study of this nature.

Some 16 percent of the population makes its purchases in the official markets. For this sector, the indices of monthly variation were not very harsh; in other words, they have been lucky, because at least they have access to certain foodstuffs at low prices subsidized by the state.

In contrast, a small group of individuals (6 percent, according to the study cited above) has access to the so-called foreign exchange markets. This sector has had a strong impact on the CPI because of the high rates of variation observed in recent months, particularly in January and March of this year.

CPI for March, by Food Subgroups

The third table shows a comparison of the different variations (in percentages) from February to March in the official, unofficial, and foreign exchange markets, for the principal food subgroups.

Table 3
CPI Variations by Food Subgroup
in the Three Markets

Food Subgroups	Exchange Market	Unofficial Market	Official Market
Grains/flour	36%	6%	6%
Tubers	44%	31%	30%
Legumes	45%	-35%	-30%
Fruits	91%	5%	11%
Meats	46%	36%	35%
Eggs	48%	- 7%	- 2%
Milk/Dairy Prod.	82%	31%	-4%
Edible Oils	79%	-23%	-18%
Sugar/coffee/ etc.	65%	-25%	-18%
Preserves	24%	- 9%	- 6%

Conclusions

1. The CPI in the foreign exchange markets showed the highest rates of variation in the period, particularly in February, with 12 percent, and March, with 45.6 percent. For the unofficial markets, the CPI rose 6.5 percent in February and 0.4 percent in March. For the official markets, the variation was 0.6 percent in February and 1.1 percent in March. The variation in the general or overall CPI was 5.6 percent for February and 2.8 percent for March.

2. In the foreign exchange markets, the cumulative variation in the CPI for the first three months of 1990 was 110.5 percent. For the unofficial markets, the cumulative variation between January and March was 40 percent. For the official markets, the cumulative variation during that period was 51.4 percent. Weighting the three markets, the cumulative variation for the period was 45.3 percent.

3. From the CPI indicators in the different markets, it may be concluded that real wages were strongly affected, particularly for workers with fixed incomes, whose purchasing power in the first three months of the year declined by an estimated 50 percent in relation to December 1990.

4. Consumer prices in the foreign exchange markets rose sharply in March, particularly in the food group, which showed a variation of 61.6 percent. According to the comparative table, the products which were most affected by inflation in March included fruits (up 91 percent), milk and dairy products (up 82 percent), sugar, coffee and others (up 65 percent), and eggs (up 48 percent).

5. In the unofficial markets, the fluctuations indicated a declining trend for certain food subgroups, such as legumes (down 35 percent), milk and dairy products (down 31 percent [as published]), and sugar and others (down 25 percent). Increases occurred for the following products: tubers (up 31 percent), grains and flours (up 6 percent), and fruits (up 5 percent).

6. In the official markets, the situation is almost identical to that of the unofficial markets. Most of the variations were negative: legumes (down 30 percent), edible oils (down 18 percent), sugar, coffee, and others (down 18 percent), preserves (down 6 percent), and milk and milk products (down 4 percent). Increases were observed for the following products: tubers (30 percent), meat (35 percent), fruit (11 percent), and grains and flours (6 percent).

Mozambique

* Sofala Province Emergency Situation Described

* Governor on Drought

91AF1140A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
9 May 91 p 3

[Article by Naftal Donaldo (collaboration)]

[Text]

Famine Affects Almost 400,000

The Government of Sofala Province, and the Sofala Provincial Emergency Commission [CPE], have been attempting since last year to ensure that the northern districts of the province—Chemba, Caia, Marromeu, and Gorongosa—achieve self-sufficiency in food on the basis of the available resources. This statement was made Friday in Beira by Governor Francisco Masquil as he greeted a delegation consisting of government officials and donors at the conclusion of its tour of various areas of the central part of the country that have been devastated by the drought.

The group that Masquil welcomed was headed by Salomao Mambo, national director of the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters] and included Yolanda Fortes, director of food security in the Ministry of Trade; Ana Paula Falcao of the DPCCN/

Department of Consultation and Supervision; Eva Beltrage of the embassy of Sweden; Natalie Chevrier of the PMA [? World Food Program]; and Guillermo Colombo of the embassy of Italy.

Sofala Province is facing a food crisis that is especially critical for residents of districts that are difficult of access by road or are supplied by air because of impassable conditions and security-related problems on the roads.

The perilous situation of those communities has been made worse by the fact that some districts without access by land had until recently received no supplies since last November—and others since last January—because of a lack of funding for the "air bridge."

The drought afflicting the province has intensified the atmosphere of tragedy and sorrow in which the population lives, inasmuch as the seed sown did not germinate or the plants died because of the lack of rainfall and soil humidity. A similar phenomenon is occurring in some regions of the adjoining provinces and in certain areas of the neighboring countries.

In the case of those districts able to be supplied by sea, river, or road, the quantities of provisions shipped there do not suffice to meet the needs of the recipients, because of the large number of people who have been rescued, have returned, or have escaped from the bondage of the war and entered the resettlement and transit centers. We saw an example of this in Nhamatanda.

A definite increase is accordingly taking place in the number of people who may now begin to take advantage of the free distribution of the goods donated by the international community, inasmuch as these citizens have no other alternative for survival because they have lost all their agricultural crops, as was the case in the district of Machanga.

An undetermined number of the victims of the drought and the war in Sofala have had to live on wild fruits and roots. This province currently has 387,729 drought and war victims, of which 189,535 are living in refugee centers. These numbers are not static, and their fluctuation is affected by various internal and external factors.

Sofala Governor Masquil emphasized that the CPE is also taking action to minimize the effects of the famine in the southern districts of the province, and Chibabava in particular, because it is an area currently accessible only by air.

Because the rains came late and irregularly, however, all the crops were lost. This forced a change in the previous projections, because the enthusiasm with which the population was growing the crops had presaged good results.

In Search of Alternative Solutions

Aware of the seriousness of the problem, and in a search for ad hoc solutions to the food crisis caused by the lack of rainfall at appropriate levels and at the right times, the Sofala authorities have recommended a number of actions including intensive utilization of the few areas of fertile soil in the province.

For the second harvest season, crop projections provide grounds for expecting harvests in areas with low-lying and humid zones, that is to say, along the Buzi River in Chibabava, the Save River in Machanga, and the Zambeze River in Caia and Marromeu, seat of Buzi District, and in the Mandruze River valley area in the districts of Dondo and Nhamatanda (along the Ruda, Pungoe, and Metuchira rivers).

The crop forecasts—which are purely theoretical and depend to a great extent on future agricultural meteorological conditions and other factors—are for 186.69 tons of corn, 37.46 tons of *mapira*, 225.5 tons of rice, and 106.17 tons of various crops. Seed was distributed in an effort to achieve these figures, but because of the food shortage resulting from the drought and the interruption of the air bridge, the local populations ate the seed.

Factors of production donated to the farmers of Marromeu, Mexungue, Chibabava, Caia, Murraca, and Chemba included 6,100 hoes, 2,500 axes, and 3,500 machetes.

According to Governor Francisco Masquil of Sofala Province, the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture has initiated an emergency program for the growing of drought-resistant crops, but the prospects are not encouraging.

"This year could turn out to be the worst in recent years, in terms of food production," he warned.

The governor emphasized that since the signing in Rome last December of the partial cease-fire agreement there has been a "major migration of people" to the "Beira Corridor," and, he said, "we are under great pressure."

"At first," he said, "we had people who came from the neighboring regions and people who were normally from that region. Now, however, we are getting people who are coming from the southern, central, and northern parts of the country and from outside the country and are settling along the Beira corridor, and we believe that concerted action by our government and the international community to alleviate the suffering of these citizens would be an important step," he said.

The governor suggested that the Program for the Integrated Development of Nhamatanda be extended to the district of Dondo. He explained that the initiatives now under way are designed to ensure that when peace is achieved the conditions will already exist for "providing support to the population in all matters that are urgent." He disclosed that a program is being prepared for the postwar period and that its parameters have already been approved in principle by the provincial government. He added that the details are now being worked out at the level of the various sectors, with attention centered increasingly on the idea of providing support that will enable the refugees to return to their respective regions of origin.

"In the initial phase," the governor explained, "we would give special attention to those individuals who are settling along the Beira corridor, because that is where we are

experiencing pressure resulting from the specific action for peace (in December, in Rome)."

The second phase would consist of reintegrating these individuals into their districts of origin, inasmuch as that is where the basic conditions exist that will enable them to engage in production and where social and economic infrastructures, roads, and water will be available to them.

Between January and March of this year the CPE shipped 4,699 tons of various products—primarily cornmeal, sugar, wheat flour, seed corn, medicines, bundles of clothing, dried fish, vegetable oil, beans, salt, agricultural supplies, and containers with goods from the DPCCN, the Foundation To Combat Hunger, UNICEF, Redd Barna, and other organizations—to Gorongosa, Buzi, Caia, Chibabava, Sena, Machanga, and Chimuara, and also to the provinces of Manica, Tete, and Niassa. As for the retail trade network in the province, it is functioning only in those districts that are supplied by sea, river, and road transportation, except in the case of Chibabava. Shipping products to districts served by the air bridge for sale in those districts is becoming difficult for the local population because of the transportation costs.

According to the Sofala Provincial director of trade, Calisto Jose Nhoana, "there are plans to reactivate the retail trade network, but the bottleneck is the cost of air transportation to districts that are inaccessible by sea, river, or land."

* Rural Development

91AF1140B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
15 May 91 p 3

[Article by Naftal Donaldo (collaboration)]

[Text]

Nhamatanda Program Creates Institutional Capabilities

Of the 75,000 persons repatriated from neighboring regions and scheduled to be accommodated in Sofala, 12,000 have already been resettled in various villages and communities of the province. Sofala Governor Francisco Masquil recently told a delegation consisting of government officials and donors. In his address, the governor made a useful analysis of the various aspects of life in this central province of the country.

Responding to a question asked by an official of the Swedish embassy, Eva Belfrage, concerning the centripetal migratory movement, that is to say, the migration from the exterior to the interior of the country, Masquil declared that at the domestic level there had been no massive displacements of the population, "because," he said, "the political and military situation in the province is stable."

"In the last two years," the governor explained, "this status has been maintained and in some cases has tended to improve. In terms of striking a balance, the numbers are equal both as to those who enter the region and those who leave it."

Questioned by an official of the Italian embassy in Maputo, Guillermo Colombo, as to whether implementation of the Land Law was a possibility because of the great influx of people into the "Beira Corridor" as a consequence of the terrible effects of the natural disasters and the instability and consequent pressure the "Corridor" is experiencing from the refugees, Masquil's reply was emphatic.

"We shall implement it," he said, "the moment there is no longer any fighting. We are distributing land and turning it over to families. Some persons will remain on these lands, while others will probably return to their respective zones of origin for reasons pertaining to their culture and traditions. Perhaps the younger ones will remain, but the older ones will return to their home districts."

Nhamatanda Project Created Institutional Capabilities

On the subject of the Nhamatanda Project—in which the Brazilian technical cooperation applies only to that district—Francisco Masquil disclosed that there is already a plan to expand the project to Dondo. "Our recommendation to that effect, however, will require financing," he said.

"The evaluation we made of the Nhamatanda Project," Masquil emphasized, "has led us to the conclusion that it was a job very well done in those areas in which they (the Brazilians) were involved, because they created a measure of self-sufficiency in the district: they trained people and left behind a certain know-how, with the result that the Mozambican technicians are already working on their own and have created a way of making money, by establishing a fund that is managed by their own group."

This group could be utilized in emergency actions and in those cases in which the Emergency and Rehabilitation programs are generally applicable, he declared.

In his address, the highest official of Sofala Province made a valuable analysis of the promising results that have been obtained by the Nhamatanda Project and that are reflected in the local School of Agricultural Training.

"They began with a process for producing seed based on resources available locally," Masquil said. "It is a positive experience. The value of the program was not only that it resolved the problems of the local population but also established in the field a certain capability for participation."

He added that another benefit from the Nhamatanda Program was the creation of institutional capabilities in the District Directorate of Agriculture.

"We are generalizing this experience at the level of the entire province," Masquil declared, "in view of the fact that we have now succeeded in identifying our principal problems with respect to concepts and objectives, organization, and strategies. We were able to systematize—in a form more or less based on technical and scientific aspects—the program for the agricultural development of the province."

"We are intervening at the level of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture," he emphasized, "in an attempt to adapt and develop capabilities that exist in the province and to reorganize the directorate itself. It was the Nhamatanda Program that led us to carry out this reorganization at the agricultural level and to seek to maximize the various existing resources."

The governor said there are "many engineers and agronomists, but most are working on small projects. We perhaps could rationalize this skilled labor force," he said. "Practical work is being accomplished, and it is worth our while to continue with the Nhamatanda Program."

There Is a Potential for the Generation of Funds

In response to a question from Yolanda Fortes, director of food security for the Ministry of Trade, concerning possible programs for the generation of income in the province, the governor maintained that the province he heads is economically viable and that two zones stand out in this respect: one, the fishery zone (Beira, Buzi, Machanga)—that is to say, the entire coast and the inland waters—and the other, the zone of the "hinterland," which is rich in resources in the domains of agriculture, cattle raising, lumbering, and others.

"We can work with the small and medium-sized fishing operations, which can in fact generate a supplementary food supply," Masquil said, "and we can solve their own problems as well. We are no longer capable of making mistakes such as sending hoes to the fishermen instead of nets, fishhooks, and other equipment for their work. Fortunately, we have already solved that kind of problem," he declared.

The governor of Sofala Province informed the mission headed by Salomao Mambo, national director of the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters], that other sources for the generation of funds are agriculture, the processing of timber under environmental controls and protection, and the growing of food for domestic consumption and export.

*** Situation in Caia**

91AF1140C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
15 May 91 p 3

[Article by Goncalves Gauth: "Food and Clothing Continue in Short Supply in Caia"]

[Text]

20,000 in Difficult Situation

Although an air bridge was established in late March of this year and is transporting various articles and products including corn, the problems relating to food and the lack of clothing in the district of Caia are assuming tragic dimensions. A reporter from our Beira bureau who went to that town in Sofala Province reports that approximately 20,000 people are impacted by the situation.

Meanwhile, in an effort to minimize the lack of utensils, articles of hygiene, and bedding, the UNDRO [UN

Disaster Relief Organization]—one of the UN organizations dealing with aid to the victims of natural disasters—with financing from the EEC has begun delivery of a donation consisting of pots and pans, blankets, plates, and other items essential for everyday living.

Sources connected with the local Emergency Commission told us that the food shortage is the result not only of the war (which has prevented the population from growing crops on the fertile lands) but of the drought, which ruined all the crops sown on the small plots of land distributed to the farmers in the area surrounding the town.

NOTICIAS has also learned that the products destined for the aid of the victims of the war and the drought in that region of the province have also been distributed among the refugees in the village of Chimorra, which is located in the district of Mopeia in Zambezia Province, and also among the refugees in the village of Sena in Sofala Province.

"The quantities received are not sufficient to solve the problems of the district of Caia, and the number of refugees coming from Zambezia Province has increased day after day," one of our sources on the Emergency Commission insisted. "Between 7 April and 24 April," he added, "the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters] distributed 124.7 kg of corn, eight tons [as published], and 200 cases of edible oil. These products sufficed for only one month," he said.

Other data in the possession of our newspaper indicate that the shipments of articles of primary necessity (corn, edible oil, soap, and sugar) are made every three months, despite the fact that there are stocks of these items in the DPCCN warehouses in Beira.

Exorbitant Prices for Goods

We also learned during our stay in Caia that the absence of retail trade activity for more than seven years has also created serious problems among the residents of that region of Sofala Province.

When a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] group took the district by storm in 1985, many merchants who had been plying their trade in the town and nearby villages fled Caia for other areas where security conditions are more favorable.

According to Manuel Nhama, one of the people connected with the Emergency Program, this fact has motivated various individuals who are able to travel from Caia to Beira and vice versa to carry on an illegal (and highly speculative) trade involving the sale of cigarettes, beverages, articles of clothing, soap, and other items.

Clothing: Another Big Problem

Manuel Nhama regards the problem of the lack of clothing as being of tragic proportions. Our reporter also witnessed hundreds of people going about with sacks and old pieces of blanket covering the most private parts of their bodies.

The problem will not be solved in the near future. "Everything depends on the war coming to an end," several local

people told NOTICIAS. "Then we shall be able to produce in peace and sell our products so that we can buy what we need," they said.

Fanha Chico, one of the farm women who has also been "made a refugee," complained that the donors (or whoever does the distributing) are sending to the district articles of clothing that require considerable alteration before they can be used.

"There is no women's clothing, or if there is, it never reaches us," she exclaimed emotionally.

Another problem that she disclosed to our reporter related to the lack of hygienic products, especially soap.

She said that for more than two years she "had not known what soap was," and that she had contracted several illnesses as a result.

Fanha Chico has eight children and appears to be 50 years of age. "To be able to wash the articles of clothing that I wear," she concluded by saying, "I have had to scrounge chaff and immerse it in water so that I can use the liquid later to wash these rags."

Namibia

Government Said Buying Farms for Resettlement

MB2606071191 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
20 Jun 91 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Govt Buys Commercial Farms"]

[Text] The Namibian Government has bought five commercial farms in the South for resettlement purposes, and is in the process of acquiring more. Land, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Minister Marco Hausiku told the National Assembly this week.

Hausiku said negotiations to have commercial farms sold to the Government at reasonable prices had been set in motion last year.

Having managed to cut prices to R[Rand]67 a hectare after lengthy discussions, five farms totalling 42,632 hectares had been bought as Government property. Discussions were under way to buy additional farms in the Grootfontein-Tsumeb area, Hausiku added.

The Ministry was guided by the "willing buyer, willing seller" market principle which was problematic he said arguing that there was a big gap between the market price and the farms' productive value.

The Minister said while the Land Bank's loan valuation was R21 a hectare, commercial farmers were offering the Government up to R80 a hectare. Hausiku added that farmers were using the Government's commitment to buy farms to increase prices.

Approached by *THE NAMIBIAN* for further details on the planned use of the farms, Hausiku said former members of the SADF [South African Defense Force], returnees and people from overpopulated and overgrazed areas had been targeted as beneficiaries.

In general, Hausiku added, the aim was to resettle all those who were landless or displaced.

Under the programme people had already been resettled at the Greenwal Matongo project near Mariental after agricultural experts from Zimbabwe trained them in crop production and animal husbandry.

The five farms bought were all in the region of Mariental and Maltahohe, he continued, adding that on-the-job training was continuing.

Hausiku said those who had sold the farms had been given time to dispose of their animals before they finally evacuated them.

Further, he emphasized, it was the Ministry's policy to maintain the farms' productivity levels.

Agricultural surveyors sent to the farms to evaluate them and come up with proposals on possible economic activities, would enable the Ministry to draw up the "exact programme of resettlement".

This would be done on the basis of a list of names of likely candidates already drawn up, Hausiku said.

Criteria for benefiting from the scheme included the possession of some livestock, income enabling its acquisition or having a source of support—which includes the Resettlement Ministry—from which livestock can be obtained.

Swaziland

Ministry Denies U.S. 'Interference' Charges

MB2606065191 Mbabane *THE SWAZI OBSERVER*
in English 26 Jun 91 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ministry Disowns Mamba's Statement"]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has dissociated itself from the remarks made at the weekend by the Hhohho Regional Administrator, Mr Abby Mamba, that the British High Commission and the American Embassy were "interfering into the country's internal affairs."

The Minister, Sir George Mamba, yesterday said: "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs knows nothing about what the regional administrator said. We have no comment."

Senator Mamba also disclosed that Swaziland had been invited to attend the African National Congress (ANC) historic conference in Durban, South Africa, next week.

Press Restrictions on News of Government Affairs

MB2706064991 Mbabane *THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND* in English 27 Jun 91 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Censored! Government Orders Press Restrictions"]

[Text] Government has ordered a huge censorship on all news about its affairs.

With immediate effect, all information about Government departments is to be issued by only one man, the director of the Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service.

The new measures were announced yesterday at the Ministry of Justice, where a new committee to oversee information was named.

The committee is chaired by the Secretary to the Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service, and is made up of five Principal Secretaries and includes the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Government Security officer.

Announcing the committee yesterday at a meeting of Editors and media executives, the Head of the Civil Service Mr Alphus Shabangu said the committee was not to introduce anything new, but was only to revive the enforcement of adherence to Government General Orders.

The committee, he said, would liaise with the press on all issues affecting information about Government.

From yesterday onwards for instance, it became mandatory to refer ALL inquiries, even on the smallest issue, to the director of information, who holds the position of Government spokesman.

The process would work like this.

If for instance, there was a shortage of water at the Mbabane Government Hospital and patients complained to THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, instead of asking the Hospital administrator or the Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Health, THE TIMES is now required to send its questions to the director of information seeking an explanation about the shortage of water at the Hospital.

The director would then write a letter to the Ministry of Health asking them to investigate and comment.

The Ministry of Health officials will then inquire from the Hospital, and then write a report to the director of information.

On receiving the explanation, the director will read the message, before passing it on to THE TIMES.

If on the other hand, the Hospital explanation is that there is no water because the bill to the Water and Sewerage Board has not been paid, the director can refuse to pass on the message if he finds it embarrassing to the Government.

The director also has the power to 'EDIT' information passed through him to the media.

Asked about this, Mr Shabangu said this was not censorship, but an effort to establish a working relation with the press to reduce areas of friction with the Government.

The committee, named the Committee for Co-Ordination of Government Information, is headed by Mr Shabangu, and is made up of:

The Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Interior, Mr Enos Mavuso;

The Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Health, Mr Chris Mkhonza;

The Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Labour and the Public Service, Mrs Futhi Kuhlase;

The Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Philemon Dlamini;

The Principal Secretary at the Tinkhundla [Council of Chiefs] Mr Robert Mdluli;

The deputy Commissioner of Police Mr Mnguni Simelane and the Government Security Officer, Mr Mbhamali.

The secretary is director of information, Mr Abner Tembe, who will also be Government spokesman.

At the meeting, the media was represented by editors and executives from THE TIMES GROUP, the editor of Swaziland Television and the managing director of the station, the Observer was represented by a senior staff member.

The Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service was not represented.

Zambia

Kaunda Says UNIP Stands for Free Press

MB2506195091 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] President Kaunda has said the United National Independence Party, UNIP, and the government have always been committed to a free press in Zambia. He said the press was a mirror, among another two mirrors, the judiciary and the church, which needed to be guided by truth. Comrade Kaunda, who was speaking at state house this afternoon when he met the executive of the Press Association of Zambia, said by not telling the truth, it would be creating a wrong impression of the country's development, adding that its position as one of the five pillars of democracy would be weakened. He acknowledged the role the press in Zambia is playing in rebuilding the country.

In reply, Press Association of Zambia Chairman Richard Sakala praised President Kaunda for affording his executive a chance to get to state house and discuss the Mvunga Constitution. Comrade Sakala told the president that almost all practicing journalists in the country were looking forward to the outcome of the meeting which is bound to determine their operation once the Constitution has been effected.

Says Democracy Essential for Africa

MB2606160491 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1500 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, whose country recently experienced pro-democracy riots, says African leaders have to realize that democracy is essential for the continent. Dr. Kaunda said in an interview that the realization of peace in Africa depended on the implementation of democracy.

He said Zambia was in the process of reviewing its constitution to accommodate certain democratic principles being sought by those campaigning for democracy, and a

multipart system. Dr. Kaunda said a multipart general election was scheduled to take place in Zambia in October, and his political future would depend on the decision of the people at the polls.

On foreign intervention in solving Africa's crises, Dr. Kaunda said as long as the continent remained poverty stricken, Africans would not be able to solve their problems on their own.

* Soldiers Censured for Attending MMD Rally

91AF1138C Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Apr 91 p 1

[Article: "Soldiers Censured"—first paragraph is SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA introduction"]

[Text] Eleven non-commissioned officers have been censured by the army for attending rallies of the Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD).

The officers were warned that they faced stern disciplinary action if they continued to attend the meetings as they would be regarded as disloyal.

The soldiers allegedly attended rallies in Lusaka's Kabwata township in January and at the Flying club early this month.

The officers all based at Arakan Barracks in Lusaka include six staff sergeants, four warrant officers at class two level, and a corporal.

The first three who were accused of attending the Kabwata rally were interviewed by a lieutenant-colonel based at headquarters in February.

The trio were warned not to associate with gatherings organised by parties opposed to the ruling UNIP [United National Independence Party] as "their loyalty can easily be questioned."

The other eight who came from different sections of the army, including the headquarters, allegedly attended the MMD rally at the Lusaka Flying club.

Sources said the army commander directed sectional commanders to censure these men so that they avoided "such activities" which would lead to their "loyalty" being questioned and doubted.

The "erring" officers appeared before a lieutenant-colonel last Tuesday.

They were reprimanded and forced to pledge that they would never attend similar rallies again.

Sources said early this year the army commander issued instructions directing commanding officers in all sections to restrain their soldiers from attending meetings organised by political parties opposed to the ruling UNIP.

* Iranian Gift To Fight Cholera, Provide Books

91AF1138B Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Apr 91 p 1

[Article: "Iranian Envoy Donates K150,000 for Anti-Cholera"]

[Text] Iranian ambassador to Zambia Mr. Mohsen Pakaein yesterday donated a K[kwacha]150,000 cheque to fight cholera on the Copperbelt and reference books worth K300,000 to Copperbelt University.

Mr. Pakaein said the books donated to the Copperbelt University were asked for by the university last year.

It was learnt that last year his government had donated books worth more than \$5,000 and because of the cordial relations they were thinking of donating them on a regular basis.

Iran was donating books to a number of African countries but Zambia was given first priority because of the warm bilateral relations enjoyed by the two countries.

During his Copperbelt tour yesterday accompanied by the embassy's second secretary Mr. Hanid Shoapour, Mr. Pakaein paid a courtesy call on the Ndola Urban senior District governor Cde. Levy Mbulo and the provincial Member of the Central Committee Cde. Alexander Kamalondo.

He wanted the friendship between Iran and Zambia to flourish because they all fought for equality of man.

He hailed President Kaunda for his support of human rights and his fight for peace in the Middle East.

"Now that Iran is liberated, we feel it is time to fight for the liberation of Palestine," he said.

Later, the envoy laid a foundation stone at the school being built by his government in Mushili township.

A sum of K500,000 had so far been spent on the school on which more than K3.5 million would be spent.

Iran would soon donate 100 spray pumps towards the fight against malaria. Arrangements for the tour of housing and shoe making experts to Zambia has reached an advanced stage.

Zimbabwe

* Mugabe, Minister Criticize Student Boycott

91AF1162D Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 May 91 pp 1

[Excerpt] President Mugabe has deplored class boycott by the University of Zimbabwe students saying they should be exemplary in discipline.

Speaking at the wedding of one of his Press secretaries, Cde. George Charamba and Rudo Gwata, the President appealed to parents of the students who have boycotted classes since Tuesday to instil a sense of discipline in their children.

He said there was need for the students to respect the correct procedure of airing grievances as their behaviour was retrogressive to the development of the country's educational system.

Students are protesting against the UZ [University of Zimbabwe] Amendment Act and the National Council for Higher Education Act, both passed in Parliament in 1990.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Higher Education, Cde. David Karimanzira, said in Gweru yesterday that university students waste \$2.35 million a week when they boycott classes.

Speaking at Gweru Teachers' College, he said: "Government spends \$122.75 million a year in recurrent expenditure on the University of Zimbabwe which comes to \$2.35 million a week. This is the amount of money that is wasted weekly when students boycott classes and salaries are given to staff who are not teaching," he said.

He said that no responsible minister or Government would allow the perpetuation of such "irresponsible" behaviour. He said that lectures at the university had to resume now and that the Government would not accept any conditions from the university community.

To restore meaningful intellectual development, he said, the unwarranted basking in the sun had to terminate immediately.

"In general terms, there is no developing country, faced with other demands for fiscus, which can afford this luxury encouraged in broad daylight for that matter by some characters at the university who are supposed to be "in loco parentis" but have misguided Dutch courage to say "We appreciate the context in which the students are carrying on. We feel they were left with no option but to air their views."

"I need to make it clear that the undertones and the overtones of such utterances indicate some sources of the current class boycott," Cde. Karimanzira told the gathering.

He said that some students were in hiding at the campus because intimidation was rife at the university, the same institution which was making a mockery of freedom of speech, movement, association and even the choice to attend classes or seminars.

The minister also said that all those who could not accept the law of the land had Government blessing to join institutions where such behaviour was tolerated. Unfortunately, he added, some expatriates at the university had been a source of problems. He reminded them that their contracts said they should show obedience to the laws of the land.

The university Senate on Friday resolved that classes should resume this Tuesday. But tomorrow should be used by the university to reflect on the difficulties the university found itself in, with a view to finding solutions.

Cde. Karimanzira said the amendment of the University of Zimbabwe Act (1982) became imperative to avoid mismanagement, disruptions and indiscipline on campus

which had shown no improvements up to now and which seemed to invite tougher actions. [passage omitted]

Rate of Inflation at 25 Percent Annually

MB2606091691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0827 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Johannesburg June 26 SAPA—Zimbabwe's rate of inflation is rising at nearly 25 per cent a year now, according to official statistics released in Harare this week.

The consumer price index for higher and lower families [as received] for the year up to the end of April showed an increase of 23.7 per cent and 24.2 per cent respectively. For the first four months of the year, prices for lower income families rose 11.1 per cent, and 8.8 per cent for higher income families. The figures are issued by the Central Statistical Office [CSO].

Economists point out that the range of prices considered comprises a limited range of domestic expenditures, and does not take into account cost increases in the industrial, agricultural and mining sectors. They believe the real rate of inflation is likely to be higher than that measured by the CSO.

The sharp increases compare with a rate of inflation last year of about 15 per cent, and are mainly the result of the decontrol of prices effected by government in January as part of the government's economic structural adjustment and trade liberalisation programme.

Economists warn that the rapid rise in inflation could seriously undermine the programme, which is aimed at speeding up economic growth to help mop up rampant unemployment.

Country To Import 180,000 Tonnes of Maize

MB2606120991 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
26 Jun 91 p 11

[Report by Robin Drew: "Maize Imports To Cost Zimbabwe R130-m"]

[Text] Harare—Zimbabwe, once hailed as the granary of the region, will this year have to import 180,000 [metric] tons of maize to meet internal requirements.

Production is the lowest in 20 years because of drought and lack of viability which has resulted in many commercial producers turning away from the crop.

The imports will cost the country R[and]130 million.

Trials are being conducted on yellow maize imported from the U.S. When Maize was last imported eight years ago because of drought, yellow maize proved extremely unpopular with the people.

The imported maize will cost the equivalent of R720 a ton. Local producers are paid a third of this. They say they should get at least R300 a ton, but warn that to return to maize production will be costly.

Exports of Zimbabwean maize to neighbouring countries have been stopped but the country says it will honour contracts already entered into.

Burkina Faso**Compaore Consults Traditional, Religious Leaders**

AB2406215891 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] This morning the head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore, met with Burkinabe traditional and religious leaders to get to know their viewpoints on the current transitional period in the country. The traditional and religious leaders contributed to the drafting of the Constitution in Burkina Faso. Today, Capt. Blaise Compaore made it a point to further associate them with the continuation of the political work and the establishment of peace, concord, and social progress. Listen to President Blaise Compaore, who was addressing the meeting this morning:

[Begin recording] I have made it a point to meet with you because we worked together not only in writing the texts, but thanks to your benedictions and prayers I can say that in this world of turmoil—especially in the countries of the South, the African countries—Burkina Faso is doing quite well. That is to say that our ancestors have granted your wishes, our wishes. I have made it a point to associate you with this work.

What we want for our people—peace, concord, and democracy for social progress—will be debated this morning. I am expecting from you—because of your individual or collective experience of course—your feelings about all that you have seen in this country since a certain period. I think that we want to hold free discussions with you this morning which should enable you to associate yourselves with what we are accomplishing and also help in what we are going to do to encourage intellectual participation and moral contributions to this era to support the head of state in his responsibility for setting up institutions. This work is not always easy. [end recording]

We have received the following press communique concerning this meeting: The representatives of traditional and religious communities have welcomed President Blaise Compaore's initiative and have exhorted him to relentlessly continue his consultations with all strata of the population. The traditional leaders also reaffirmed the need to set up the second parliamentary chamber and expressed their concerns about its attributions and composition. They also stressed the need for national reconciliation and neutrality on the part of the Army as an institution in the current democratic process.

It was agreed to set up a consultation structure for traditional and religious leaders outside the framework of political parties in order to make suggestions to the president of Burkina Faso regarding implementing the Constitution. This structure, which will be made up of three representatives from each community, will hold its first meeting on 25 June at 1000 in the building that formerly housed the Popular Front.

The Gambia**Army Chief Resigns Over Soldiers' Demonstration**

AB2406201891 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 21 Jun 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems the demonstration in Banjul, the Gambian capital, a week ago by soldiers has caused a lot of embarrassment. The soldiers, who had served with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Liberia were complaining that they had not been paid arrears of salary. They marched on State House carrying placards of protest and eventually dispersed peacefully. It seems that the army commander, Colonel Momodu Ndw Ndiaye, felt the affair demanded his resignation, as Babacar Gueye reports in this telex from Banjul:

[Begin studio announcer recording] In an exclusive interview with me this afternoon, Sandhurst-trained Col. Ndw Ndiaye told that it is true he resigned on Tuesday [18 June] and that his letter of resignation had been accepted. The colonel went on to reveal he had had an interview with President Jawara yesterday. He said, and I quote: We discussed my resignation and my reasons were simple: that it is in the best interests of the security services and the Army that I go since as a commander, when you lose command and control, there was no point in staying. Col. Ndiaye went on to say that he had told the president that the demonstration by some of his boys last Friday would not have happened if he still had full control and that he felt it was his duty to resign as he had failed in his duty as commander.

The colonel said that President Jawara saw his reasoning and accepted his resignation in good faith. When I asked him whether he may have been forced to resign as a result of Friday's incident, Col. Ndiaye said: I was not asked to resign. I sat down and thought about it and concluded that it was time I go and give someone else the chance to improve on my achievements. So it is not a matter of being asked to resign or being unhappy with anything.

I asked the colonel whether he may not have been in fact responsible for the lateness of pay to the soldiers that led to the Friday demonstration. He told me, and I quote: Responsibility for the men not being paid is not anything, because the men were told several times that they would be paid, and even on the Monday preceding their demonstration they were told that the warrant for their payment had been signed and that they would be paid on that Friday or the following Monday. Col. Ndiaye added that the payment procedure takes time and that the two-month delay was a long time to wait, especially in a military establishment.

There has so far been no official response to his resignation and Gambians at the moment do not even know who the new head of their army is or indeed whether

their army has a new commander. All my attempts to get officials at the Ministry of Defense to talk have so far been unsuccessful. [end recording]

Mali

Minister Meets Teachers Union on Strike Order

AB2606114991 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] The minister of national education and the executive bureau of the National Educational and Cultural Association, SNEC, met at the Ministry of National Education yesterday. The minister of labor and the minister delegate for sports and youth promotion also attended the meeting. Here is a report by Daouda Diakite.

[Diakite] The meeting was on the SNEC strike order in which the SNEC national executive bureau informed the education department of the launching of a strike from 1 to 3 July. According to the bureau, the order follows the education department's failure to meet demands contained in a memorandum submitted to the department authorities under the former regime.

Opening the discussions, the minister of education said he met the SNEC Executive Bureau on 10 May and 3 June and its secretary general on 7 June. At his meeting with the secretary general he informed him that the technical study of the memorandum had been completed and that an evaluation would be sent to the SNEC. The evaluation, it must be noted, is estimated at 17 billion CFA francs.

Mr. Issa Ndiaye said he was surprised upon his return from a mission to Senegal from 8 to 15 June to learn of the strike order issued despite various past and forthcoming meetings with SNEC. This procedure, he said, was a departure from the usual SNEC practice which consists of notifying ministers before issuing a strike order. Furthermore, he added, the period of 1 to 3 July coincides with exams for grade school graduation, and SNEC has always avoided jeopardizing examinations. The minister said he was especially surprised since the SNEC Executive Bureau largely contributed to the resumption of classes.

The SNEC Executive Bureau said that yesterday's meeting was not the appropriate framework for discussing the issues raised in the memorandum and that negotiations would continue since the minister of labor has set up a conciliatory commission to examine all the issues raised in the strike order and memorandum.

Concerning the strike order, the independent union of the national education department has issued the following joint statement:

Considering the commitment by teachers, through SNEC, to save the academic year, commitment made before the Association of Malian Pupils and Students,

student parents, and schools officials, in general, before the whole nation; considering the demagogic and opportunistic nature of the strike order issued at a meeting of the SNEC national executive bureau; considering the antidemocratic procedure which characterized the drafting of the memorandum; and while remaining convinced of the validity and legitimacy of the demands in the memorandum, we, the independent trade unions of the national education department, reject the strike order initiated by the SNEC Executive Bureau and call on our activists and all teachers for greater vigilance without jeopardizing the memorandum's contents.

Issued in Bamako on 21 June 1991

[Signed] the Private Education Union of Mali, the Free and Democratic Basic Education Union, the National Union of Higher Education, and the National Union of High School Teachers.

Niger

Nigerian Minister, Counterpart End Border Tour

AB2506175991 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0545 GMT 21 Jun 91

[Text] The second phase of the joint tour embarked upon by Mr. Djika Abara, minister of interior, and his counterpart of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Major General Abdulahi Mamman, ended yesterday. During this tour, the two ministers met members of several communities living along the Niger-Nigeria common border. Mr. Djika Abara and Maj. Gen. Abdulahi Mamman discussed several matters of mutual interest with these communities. Here is an excerpt of the joint communique issued at the end of the tour:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Just as during the first phase, the two ministers emphasized the following themes of mutual interest: the need for a peace commission for border communities; the respect for various rules and regulations in force in the two countries by citizens of other (?countries); the fight against the smuggling and fraud which are detrimental to the economies of the countries; the need for the law enforcement agents working at the border to safeguard, protect, and respect the dignity of the persons they meet in exercising their official duties and the need to implement the provisions of the Economic Community of West African States protocol agreement of 29 May 1979 on the free movement of persons and goods.

Considering the important role played by traditional heads in all the localities visited and their influence on the communities under their jurisdiction, the two ministers visited the traditional chiefs and urged them to cooperate with the authorities of both countries in enforcing rules and regulations to enhance security and peaceful coexistence among the border communities of

both countries and to settle any relevant problems falling within the limits of their competence. [end recording]

Nigeria

Decrees Promulgated on FRCN, Voice of Nigeria

AB2606154591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] The decree establishing the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, FRCN, has been amended. The amendment empowers the minister of information to give the FRCN directives of a general character or relating generally to particular matters with regard to the functions of the corporation. It makes it mandatory for the corporation to comply with such directives. The amendment, which takes retrospective effect from 5 January 1990, is contained in a Federal Government Gazette just published in Lagos.

Also promulgated is the decree establishing the Voice of Nigeria a corporate entity. The decree provides for the appointment of a board of directors for the corporation. The board will comprise the chairman, the director general of the corporation, and a representative each of the Federal Ministries of Information and External Affairs. There will also be three persons with requisite experience in the mass media, financial matters, and engineering to be appointed by the president on the recommendation of the minister of information.

The decree stipulates that the minister may, with the approval of the president at any time, remove any member of the corporation from office in the interest of the establishment. It also mandates the minister to give to the corporation directives of general character relating to particular matters in the exercise of its functions and makes it mandatory for the corporation to comply. Known as Voice of Nigeria Corporation Decree 1991, it came into being on 5 January last year.

Senegal

* Impact of Opposition Entry Into Power Studied

* PDS Opportunities, Limits

91AF1130A Dakar LE TEMOIN in French
18 Apr 91 p 3

[Editorial by M.O.N.: "Wade and Company in the Government"]

[Text] They have 20 months in which to succeed or discredit themselves for good. Do the four opposition musketeers who have joined with the Socialist Party government have enough time to elude all the hidden traps set by that government? Wade and Dansokho are off and running, and the first attempts to trip them up have started, only to be quickly frustrated by Dansokho. But is that the end of it?

The Ministries of International Cooperation, Rural Development and Water Resources, and Education or Health were supposed to be the minor roles assigned to the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], and the individuals to head them were supposed to be, respectively, Ousmane Ngom, Jean-Paul Dias, and a lady, in this case Mrs. Aminata Tall. Prime Minister Habib Thiam chose to turn everything upside down by offering the opposition only the posts that we are all aware of, whereas Moustapha Niasse, who was the PDS' prime minister, had agreed to the above-mentioned posts. The position assigned to Abdoulaye Wade—minister of state in charge of African economic integration—was not changed, although its name was.

Theoretically, the Sopi [members of PDS] movement's ministers have about 20 months in which to succeed in their mission or prove themselves with a view to the next legislative and presidential elections, which will be held in 1993. They will have to produce convincing results if they expect to go before the Senegalese and say: "Despite the short time we have had to carry out our mission, look at the specific achievements we already have to our credit. To enable us to complete the work we have begun, we are asking you to entrust the levers of power to us for five years. We could have done even better if we had had elbow room; unfortunately, we were in a poor position because we had ministries we had not chosen and a prime minister and program that were imposed on us. So we were unable to do any better. That is why we are asking you to elect attorney Wade president of the republic, and to ensure that his action is not hampered or jeopardized by a motion of censure on the part of a hostile National Assembly, we are also asking you to vote en masse for the list of PDS deputies, and so on." This presupposes that the four musketeers from the Sopi movement last long enough in the government—at least long enough to achieve palpable results.

A frequently expressed theory is that Wade and his "brothers" in the party and government will take advantage of the first serious opportunity to resign. That theory is not very credible, first of all because they will not have had sufficient time in which to build anything solid and also because they will have to stay put so that the PDS can draw the maximum benefit from the resources (vehicles, fuel, dues, and so on) placed at its disposal. Not to mention the possibility of getting party members hired by the civil service, although the opportunities in that respect are extremely limited. The PDS ministers will have to do the same as their PS [Socialist Party] colleagues—that is, bleed the resources of the state (including the state enterprises) to refloat their party.

The fact is that the real stakes in the Habib government will be the upcoming general elections. The question is whether the chief of state will decide to run again or

make way for someone else. And whether he will decide to hand over power to a chosen successor in his own party or to Abdoulaye Wade in response to pressure from Senegal's protectors, as the PDS hopes. Either way, a solid campaign will be necessary, and the Senegalese will be the sole judges: they will decide based on the evidence.

Aware of all the political (and especially economic) benefit that the PDS stands to gain from being part of the government, the chief of state and his prime minister (and buddy) have chosen to give it as little as possible. What that boils down to is ministries which, having no budget of their own, depend either on the president of the republic or on the prime minister for meeting their slightest needs (an example being the Ministry in Charge of African Economic Integration), or ministries gutted of their substance, as for example the Ministry of Labor, which has been stripped of both its civil service (which has been turned over to the president's brother so he can keep an eye on who is hired) and its employment function. Not to mention the fact that that same Ministry of Labor is a real shooting gallery at a time when revision of the Labor Code is on the agenda and the unions are already raising their shields.

The ministry of state is really a floating function—that is, it has no precise attributions. Its incumbent will be responsible for coordinating the activity of ministers he has not chosen and over whom he has no real control. In short, the PDS ministries will not be able to influence the daily life of the Senegalese. Controlling no ministries concerned with sovereignty and no economic ministries and having no major state enterprises under their supervision, the PDS ministers will not be in a very good position to help their supporters. Or even to produce palpable results for which the Senegalese might show their gratitude by voting for them two years from now. One baron in the Socialist Party told us just before the government was formed: "We are mainly going to observe them to begin with. If by chance they take it into their heads to try to favor their members excessively, we will react, because we will not let it happen."

That being said, the PDS ministers will nonetheless be able to travel and take advantage of their trips to establish useful contacts. Not to mention the fact that their standing has probably improved in such bodies as the Liberal International, where they were beginning to be regarded more or less as the eternal opposition.

A political expert might wonder: does not the PDS have more to lose than to gain by entering such a cabinet? To which one might respond with another question: did it even have a choice? An effort was made to pull a fast one on the PIT [Party for Independence and Labor] by giving it a ministry from which everything that might have helped it achieve its objectives (30,000 new housing units per year) had been removed. But the PIT pounded its fist on the table and demanded that key companies (Sicap [expansion not given], Ohlm, Hamo, and Scat Urban [expansion not given]) be returned to a ministry

that they never should have left. All Amath Dansakho has to do is produce concrete results in the very sensitive area of housing—notably by breaking up the gang of crooks running that sector—to be all square with the Senegalese.

* Wade 'Disappoints' Militants

91AF1130B Dakar SUD HEBDO in French
18 Apr 91 p 4

[Article by Demba Ndiaye: "Lost Ardor of 'Sopists'"]

[Text] The boss of the Sopi [members of Senegalese Democratic Party—PDS] movement, who is now a minister of state, may have overestimated the strength of his charisma and the loyalty his troops feel toward him. The shock edifice constituted by the Sopi movement attacking the government "resulting from the fraud in the 1988 elections" has been developing dangerous cracks over the past few weeks.

It was Thursday 4 April 1991 somewhere in Derkle, a working-class neighborhood, which is the fief of Deputy Abdoulaye Faye, the newly elected secretary on the National Assembly's board of officers who has been famous since his "beating" during the demonstration by Conacpo [National Conference of Opposition Party Leaders] on 14 November 1990. As the last few minutes of the Day of Ramadan were running out, a group of young men were conversing noisily. Many of them were members of the PDS; all belonged to the "Sopi movement" and had been leaders in the neighborhood and elsewhere when the mobilization was at its height. Although it was not yet certain that the PDS would join the government, the press had hinted at that possibility. Even worse, it had said that the bargaining had not been concerned with the future government's program and that there would be no early elections.

That had been enough to cause complete confusion among those who had been militants during the days of every kind of danger. We asked: "Happy now that you have ministers?" There was some murmuring, then one of them, a student wearing glasses, asked: "Is it certain that Wade will enter the government and that the program was not discussed?" He waited anxiously for a denial of that report. Then, growing even more intense, he stated flatly: "That's impossible. He (Wade) cannot do that." Another, younger man who had left school years before said angrily: "They are capable of anything." With an ironic smile on his lips, a member of a rival (radical) organization said nastily: "That's a small sample of what they can do."

On the evening of 8 April, when the list of ministers became known, there was a real letdown in the neighborhood. Around 2330, a group was gathered at the corner grocery store, where some of those present, wearing serious faces, looked furtively at others who had not been surprised by the news. "Now it's clear to everyone; they used us to do this." Sitting on a box and puffing furiously

on a cigarette that was pouring out smoke like a locomotive, one of the regulars crooned ironically: "Sopi! Sapi! Sopalul!" [in Wolof; translation unknown]. Later, in a new-wave bar and restaurant popular with intellectuals of all stripes (lawyers, physicians, reporters, and businessmen), there was no need to ask questions.

All one had to do was find a seat and listen. In the midst of the hubbub, the smoke, the clinking of glasses and the noise of forks on plates, everyone was making his own analyses with statements like these: "Damned country, useless political class, what more can one expect?" There was disagreement with that analysis: "Obviously, with fatalism like that, what more can one expect?" said his partner, lifting his glass to his lips. "It is easy to criticize, but you have never been seen in the demonstrations; you have never tasted the sweetness of tear gas or felt the piercing pain of the 'lifes' [translation unknown], so shut up!" No crystal ball was needed to know that the speaker was a Sopi cadre. Perched on the next stool and speaking in a hesitant voice, someone else outlined what a minister should be: "You know, they all change when they become ministers: big cars, suits, bodyguards, and so on. I think that a minister is a man like everybody else. After he leaves work, he should dress cool, come to places like this, and talk to people. They [ministers] would learn a lot."

On Wednesday 9 April 1991, after the first cabinet meeting, the pictures on TV showing Wade next to President Abdou Diouf, and the first statements, the last waverers faced the facts: a certain era had indeed just ended, and their hopes had died with it. Him. One militant wanted to tear up his card: "We were fighting for a program, and we wanted our party to enter the government, but not like this." With wavering voice, red eyes, and arms that he was constantly crossing and uncrossing, the 30-year-old speaker, summed up the waste of human life caused by the convictions of several militants who had lost their lives or been permanently injured. "A year ago, it was Mor Fall who died in Thies as a result of police violence, and there was one who became impotent as a result of police torture and lost his wife. There was also that kid who was beaten up and lost an arm, and all the others who gave up their schooling." In no other party have the militants "paid such a price—all those sacrifices for a couple of ministerial posts." While it is still difficult to calculate the exact cost to the PDS in terms of members, it is certain that there is a stirring in the ranks. "Those who are disappointed are organizing within the party to see what should be done. Some are even ready now to join other parties." In which federations are the disappointed members found? "In the First Federation (the plateau and Medina), the Third (Ben Tally Factory, the HLM [expansion not given], Castors," and others. In the PIT [Party for Independence and Labor], where discipline is stricter, it is hard to get people to talk. Added to that is the fact that the party of Minister of Housing Amath Dansokho has been advocating a "government consisting of a broad rally" since 1989. That being the case, the "surprise" for

the members is not so much the fact that their party is in the government as that it has abandoned the "program and conditions established by the Central Committee."

One member who did talk was a student who approved of his party's decision but did not "understand why, after saying that we would implement not the PS [Socialist Party] program but a program of broad consensus, it has forgotten all that." He went on to say that "it even made the issue of the program a condition for its return to Conacpo, and now it is keeping silent when it has the opportunity to enter the government."

It is too soon to say what will happen to the disappointed militants. But one thing is certain: the mood is not a cheerful one.

* New View 'Needed'

91AF1130C Dakar SUD HEBDO in French
18 Apr 91 p 3

[Article by A.N. Sylla: "Which Policy?"]

[Text] Yesterday's pariahs have become people fit to associate with. And with the entrance into the government of a number of opposition figures, the Socialist Party [PS] will have to change a good many clichés. It is no longer appropriate to refer to Abdoulaye Wade, Amath Dansokho, and Ousmane Ngom—the only ministers from the departments [political subdivisions] of Kebemer and Kedougou and the municipality of Saint-Louis—as irresponsible individuals sowing ruin and desolation everywhere they go.

As ministers, they are entitled to respect. As they travel around the country, Wade and company will be welcomed and shown every attention by governors, prefects, subprefects, and cadres of the regional administration.

This new deal is definitely mixing up the reference points used by the Socialist barons. Their anti-opposition propaganda will be all the harder to put across in that the legitimist rural masses, which hold the administration and its symbols in high regard, are going to get the idea, after seeing everyone associate with everyone else, that there is no longer any difference between Abdou Diouf and those PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] or PIT [Party for Independence and Labor] ministers who are received with full honors.

When that happens, it will be only a short step to persuading them that the PS deputy down the street is less than nothing, that the minister belongs to the same party as his PDS or PIT colleague in the government, and that voting for the PS, the PDS, Abdou Diouf, Abdoulaye Wade, or Amath Dansokho all boils down to the same thing.

Socialist Party officials who are shrewd and sufficiently familiar with the psychology of rank-and-file members therefore feel that it will be in their party's interest to remove any confusion caused by the enlarging of the presidential majority. Some even advocate the calling of

a special congress to make Habib Thiam, the new prime minister, a deputy secretary general of the party and give bewildered militants clear directions on the policy to be pursued during the period of "cohabitation." Will they be supported by the PS leadership, where uncertainties have been expressed since the invitation to the opposition and Habib Thiam's unexpected return?

* Left Prepares for Election

91AF1130D Dakar SUD HEBDO in French 18 Apr 91 p 5

[Article by Demba Ndiaye: "Shady Deals Rejected"]

[Text] A new party has just appeared in the Senegalese political landscape. It is called And-Jef/African Party for Democracy and Socialism (And-Jef/PADS). What this actually involves is more a mutation than a birth, since at the moment, the party consists of And-Jef Revolutionary Movement for a New Democracy (AJ/MRDN), the Union for a People's Democracy (UDP), the Workers Socialist Organization (OST), and Soxuba—the groups that last year formed the Action Committee for Unification (CIPU).

The promoters will eventually begin talks with other political parties—the African Independence Party (PAI) and the Movement for Socialism (MSU)—and with groups and individuals. The And-Jef/PADS manifesto, adopted on Sunday 14 April 1991, is a digest of breakdowns in basic programs and their replacement by a platform for action. The breakdowns are those occurring in the individualistic organization-building process that had caused the Senegalese political field to expand to some 17 parties, those in the almost neurotic fixation on dogmas taken from the Russian and Chinese Revolutions, which turned the 20th century upside down, and, lastly, those in the illusions concerning temporary alliances with "bourgeois" forces, which use them as stepping-stones to the liberal management of state affairs.

The idea for such a party first appeared over a year ago and then gelled in response to the new deal constituted by the National Conference of Opposition Party Leaders (Conacpo). It was reactivated when Conacpo collapsed as a result of the departure of its chief component, the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS). Paradoxically, the political trauma brought on by the new deal served to trigger an awareness of the ineffectiveness of having scattered political forces whose subtle "differences," intended to identify them or even to set them apart by some distinctive feature, are not always grasped by the majority of people in this country.

The political history of the world over the past three years is the history of the disintegration of certainties and the emergence of powerful ground swells resting on the bumpy carpet of the evolution of peoples, the values that half a century of cold war, of frozen societies transformed into gigantic prisons of thought: democracy, freedom, humanity, and socialism "with a human face." [sentence as published]

While loosening the corsets, which kept people's initiative the prisoner of dictatorial systems, the intoxication with democracy is not espousing the supposed virtues of "the market economy" and the "liberalism" that are back in fashion. That double truth is reflected in the content of the And-Jef/PADS manifesto. But political calculations are not absent either. By choosing this time of doubt, disenchantment, and anger, the promoters of the new party want to position themselves as a "front rejecting shady deals" and try to "capture" Sopi [members of PDS] members who are disoriented by their idol's cohabitation with yesterday's adversaries. Taking shape behind those immediate political calculations are the upcoming elections in 1993. The candidate "without illusions" in 1988 (Landing Savane) and his allies (the OST and UDP) do not intend to play "nice" walk-on parts in 1993. With that in mind, a drive to recruit 100,000 members will be the goal for the months remaining until the constituent congress is held in November 1991. Thus we glimpse the outline of the future political landscape and the portrait of the opponents who will confront each other in the next elections. But in gambling on a "party of new, young, and uncompromised men," the leaders of And-Jef/PADS should not put too much emphasis on illusions. Voters everywhere are generally very conservative and prefer to cast a "useful" vote by choosing the big names in politics. That may change if the turbulent generation (the young people) sees the voting age lowered to 18 years. But there is nothing to indicate that the committee revising the Election Code will go so far as to introduce that "revolution." Even though all the opposition parties did make it one of their demands.

Sierra Leone

Soldiers Kill Rebels, Take Prisoners in Attack

AB2606222591 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2000 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] A fierce offensive by a combined force of Sierra Leonean and Guinean troops from Daru has resulted in the killing of several rebels and the capture of 14 who surrendered to the troops, having run short of food and ammunition. The rebels, who made a desperate attempt to loot and burn several villages in the Kenema and Kailahun Districts, reported about the existence of a training camp at (Yeyen Town) in (Jali Chieftdom), Kailahun District, where forced conscription [as heard] of Sierra Leoneans were being trained. Our correspondent from Kenema reported the repulsion of rebel attacks on Gorahun and the (Dwanya-Nyama) chieftdom, (?Kolahun) Village, and in Kenema District, with heavy casualties on the rebels.

Meanwhile, some 200 vigilantes in Kenema Town and its environs have been advised to be more vigilant to counter the threats of Charles Taylor's bandits on the villages. The senior district officer, Kenema, Mr. E.S.A. Sorrow, reminded the Civil Defense Units that most of the attacks have been carried out by few rebels who

retreat in the face of strong resistance from the villagers. Most of the rebels, he explained, were in search of food, so that fleeing the villages would give the rebels an opportunity to seize food and (?destroy) the town against the arrival of police and Army reinforcements. He commended them for their gallant activities in capturing rebels at Tawahun, Kenema District, with stolen food-stuffs.

Paper Reports Liberian Rebel Training in Libya

*AB2706094091 Paris AFP in English 0351 GMT
27 Jun 91*

[Text] Freetown, Jun 27 (AFP)—A rebel of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia claimed he and others were forced to undergo military training in Libya after being told they were being sent abroad for studies, according to a report here. The DAILY MAIL newspaper quoted an interview Wednesday with a rebel captured recently in Sierra Leone who said he and nine others found themselves in a Libyan training camp along with hundreds more from other countries for training in sabotage and destabilization missions.

They were enticed out of Sierra Leone on the pretext that they were being taken to advance their education abroad, he was quoted as saying. Shaika Bangura said they travelled through Guinea, Mali and later to Burkina Faso from where they boarded a Libyan jet for Tripoli. "When we arrived we were immediately carted off to a training camp outside the city," he said. Training included rigorous exercises and weapons practice with a variety of arms, including rocket-propelled grenades, heavy artillery and machine guns.

Charles Taylor, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia leader, regularly pays visits to the camp, Mr. Bangura said. Before leaving for Liberia, he and his nine comrades were given 400 dollars with promises of more money and top jobs after the success of operations in Liberia, he said.

Rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia are reported to be involved in looting and killing in border towns of southeastern Sierra Leone where they returned after the collapse of the Liberian regime headed by Samuel Doe.

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